HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XV NO 102— BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 2 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,565

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUNANA ..	8,427
21st July	MERKARA ...	8,285

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
7th June	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
5th July	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
2nd May	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.
4th „	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th „	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on *Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

*The last Monday sailing via Kathiawar ports will be the "Vita" on 2nd May.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	21 April	5 May
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 „	12 „
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 May.	28 „
Kangoon Maru ..	5059	19 „	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 „	12 „

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— **C. MACDONALD & CO.,** LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,582
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1925	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

"A Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny Day that Sheds brightness all around."

KAMSHASTRA

A BOOK OF 150 PAGES.

Is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity throwing open all the gates, leading to health and longevity—Sent gratis and post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. P. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poo Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. pe
Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at onc
SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA: or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof
D'Lima Street, Manag

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One EXPERT OIL ENGINE FITTER. Pay Rs. 45/- monthly. Free quarters. Apply Box No. 1361 advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R210

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.

A R172

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—Experienced CANVASSERS to push the sale of our hosiery goods and cloth on pay and Commission basis. For particulars, please write to the MANAGER, IDEAL HOSIERY WORKS, Ludhiana.

A R21.

WANTED—DYERS, who have gone through three years' regular Dyeing course at any of the Technological Institutes. Apply to Box No. 1960 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R208

RS. 50/ to RS. 300/ MONTHLY.—Wanted persons of either sex to work at home in spare time to earn this amount easily. For Particulars send self-addressed stamped (half-anna) envelope to—A. H. COMPANY, Agra.

R209

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return unused photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be addressed to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An ENGINEER, capable of erecting and working an Uniflow Engine 100 H. P. (maker Grant Ritchi Kilmarnock) in a Pottery Works, having four pipe mills, one brick machine, one mixer, five Grinding mechines, two cylinders, two Elevators and one Winch machine and other small machineries. European preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to:—SETH JAMNADASS, Bankers, Zamindars, &c. JUBBULPORE.

A 23483

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—Airy upon all sides and up-to-date blocks in Dongre Mansion, Jaffalwadi, opp. Chikhalwadi. Apply D. S. DONGRE.

C R210

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

LURE OF LOVE—Matrimony Girlhood, Manhood, price 2-8-0 each. List free postage extra. VALE OFFICE, Pondichery.

I R199

PROFESSION.

DIVINE HELP.—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Feller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.

P

WHITE LEPROSY (Leucoderma) WHITE PATCHES completely cured in a month by our harmless true remedies Electuary for internal use and oil for external if not price refunder, price both together Rs. 7/. TIBBI MEDICAL WORKS No. 3, Darbhanga.

R175

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION P. O. Junnar, POONA.

M. 97.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The Bank will be closed on Tuesday the 3rd proximo that day being a Public Holiday (TERCENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF SHIVAJI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 30th April 1927. 28505

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL AND LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED TILL 2ND JUNE, 1927.

VACANCIES of Free, Half-free and Paying Boarders shall be filled up in June next from high caste Hindu students desirous of prosecuting their studies for Arts, Science and Commerce degrees.

(a) FREE BOARDERS:—According to the vacancies available, free boarders will be elected, who will be provided with board, lodging, clothes, books, College and University fees, free.

(b) HALF-FREE BOARDERS:—A certain number will be kept as half-free boarders who will pay in advance Rs. 125 per term in return for which they will be provided similarly as Free Boarders.

(c) PAYING BOARDERS:—Paying Boarders are provided with only board and lodging on payment of Rs. 150 per term. In respect of these boarders, the first term runs from 15th June, and the second term begins on 10th November, and ends on 15th April.

LAW AND MEDICAL FUND:—A certain number of Scholarships will be awarded to Hindu students, studying for Law and Medicine, preference being given to Bhatia students.

For printed forms of application and of rules and regulations, apply enclosing one anna postal stamp to the SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

28509

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Parel, Bombay (12).

NOTICE

THE SETH G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE will RE-OPEN, for the Monsoon Term, on the 4th June 1927.

Candidates, who have passed the INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE EXAMINATION, wholly, in the Medical Group of PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY of the Bombay University, or an equivalent Examination of other recognized Universities, are eligible for admission.

The Applications for Admission should reach the undersigned ON OR BEFORE THE 14TH MAY, 1927, on the PRESCRIBED Forms, which can be obtained from the Office, during Office Hours, or can be asked for, provided a stamped envelope is sent for the same.

All Applications must accompany the original University Certificates (which will be returned), and should be addressed to the Dean and handed over personally, or sent by Registered Post.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

Bombay, 30th April 1927.

28514

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CHOLERA IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE NUMBER of villages infected with Cholera principally in the Belgaum and Bijapur Districts now amounts to 674. April is the month in which the incidence of Cholera usually shows a marked increase. Thus whilst Bombay may escape, the situation affords grounds for anxiety.

The immunity produced by inoculation against Cholera is at its maximum for four months and remains to a lesser degree for six months or more. The Cholera season lasts from April to October.

In these circumstances, those who are in a position to do so are advised to be inoculated now by their own medical attendant and thus avoid the rush that might occur should it become necessary to open public stations.

On payment and the written request of a medical practitioner anti-cholera vaccine will be supplied at cost price, namely Re. 1/ for a capsule containing three doses, to messengers applying at the Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder or at the Central Vaccination Depot, Parel, at the corner of Suparibag Road and Elphinstone Bridge Road between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
(M.D., D.P.H.,
Executive Health Officer.

28494

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SHOLAPOOR Spg. & Wg. Co, Ltd.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTES.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 are invited on the company's tender form for the purchase of Waste both ready stock as well as probable out turn, from the 1st April, 1927, to 31st March, 1928, produced at the Sholapoor Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., Sholapur, and will be received at the Company's Registered Office, at the undermentioned address till the 5th proximo. For tender forms, samples and any information that may be desired, tenderers may see the undersigned during office hours on week days and upto 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
"SUDAMA HOUSE,"
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

28th April, 1927. 28502

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. TAMBA MARU are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th April, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of approximately 6,000 feet of 2 3/4 inch internal diameter rubber lined flaxen canvas fire hose, in fifty feet lengths without couplings.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tender for the supply of 6,000 feet of 2 3/4 inch internal diameter rubber lined flaxen canvas fire hose" at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, not later than 1-0 p.m. (B. T.) on THURSDAY, the 26th May, 1927.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 800/ (without which no tender will be considered) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

Forms of cantracts, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Re. 1/- per set to anyone deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
T. C. GREENOP.
Chief Officer Fire Brigade.

Fire Brigade Office, Byculla,
Bombay, 30th April, 1927.

28508

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR SLEEPERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto noon on the 7th May, 1927, for the supply of 700 broad gauge timber sleepers.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all or any of the tenders.

For further particulars apply during office hours.

E. M. DUGGAN,
Deputy Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation,
Marine Lines, Bombay.

28511

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of 5TH HARBOUR MASTER at the Port of Madras. Candidates for the appointment must supply the following information:—

(1) Record of Sea service.
(2) Copies of testimonials.
(3) Whether married or single.
(4) Age.
(5) Where educated.
(6) Previous record of service as a Pilot or Harbour Master (if any).
(7) A Medical Certificate as to physical fitness for service in India.

Certificates of competency as Master of a Foreign going ship are essential.

The pay of the appointment is Rs. 775/- per mensem with free quarters, rising on a time scale to Rs. 1,175/-. The post is pensionable and the leave is broadly governed by the Fundamental Rules.

The successful candidates will be appointed for one year on probation. Applications are to be addressed to the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, Harbour Office, Madras, and must be received not later than 15th May, 1927.

Full particulars regarding conditions of service will be forwarded to likely applicants.

28510

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

ISSUE OF BOOKS OF SECOND CLASS MILEAGE COUPONS FOR MERCANTILE FIRMS.

ON AND FROM 1ST MAY, 1927, books of second class mileage coupons will be issued locally on their line by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to representatives of mercantile firms. Each book will contain coupons totalling 3000 miles. These coupon books will be issued by the Assistant Transportation Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, in favour of not more than four representatives of each firm on production of a certificate signed by the Proprietor, Managing Director, Senior Partner or Manager of the firm and on payment of Rs. 117-3-0 (equal to 7 1/2 pies per mile). The coupons will be available for use for six months only from the date of issue.

NO REFUND in any circumstances can be claimed on coupons lost, unused or time expired.

Coupon Books are not transferable. The coupons which must be exchanged at stations for tickets before entering trains may be used only on journeys connected with the business of the firm.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Information Bureau, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, or at the Victoria Terminus Booking Office.

A. PEEL GOIDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
22nd April, 1927. 28482

BANKING.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATED AT KHAMBATTA LANE, KHETWADI.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Vendors the undermentioned property:

(FIRST)—All that piece of land of Foras Freehold tenure admeasuring about 316 4/9 square yards registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 13, New No. 13503, Old Survey No. 13, and New Survey No. 1-2|5515, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under 'D' Ward No. 2165 and Street No. 12 all of which premises are situated at the Western side of Khambatta Lane, Khetwadi and bounded on the East by the said Khambatta Lane, on the West by the property hereinafter (secondly) described, on the North by the property formerly of Pestonji Merwanji Bharucha but now of Cooverjee Muncherjee Mistry and on the South by the property formerly of Jehangir Dadabhoy Khambatta but now of Rangnath Kemraj and Shrinivas Khemraj.

(SECONDLY)—All that piece of vacant land of Foras Freehold tenure (but redeemed from payment of the tax) admeasuring about 40 square yards Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155-155, New No. B|13661 Old Survey No. 14 and New Survey No. 1DA|5509 which premises are situated near the Khetwadi 10th Cross Lane and bounded on the East by the property hereinbefore (firstly) described, on the West by the property of Bai Gulbai widow of Manekjee Sorabjee Powwalla on the North by the property formerly of Peshtonji Merwanji Bharucha but now of Cooverjee Muncherjee Mistry and on the South by the property formerly of Jehangir Dadabhoy Khambatta but now of Rangnath Khemraj and Srinivas Khemraj and both which premises were formerly in the occupation of Bai Pirojbai widow of Muncherjee Sheriarji Mistry and her tenants and are now in that of Vendors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the title deeds apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 2052.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT VITHALWADY CROSS LANE OTHERWISE CALLED TELWADY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Mr. Manilal Bhikabhoy and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Soondrabai widow of Damoder Karson, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction on Thursday the 5th May 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Western side of Vithalwady Cross Lane otherwise called Telwady and containing by admeasurement 102 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 48 and now under C. Ward No. 1679 and Street No. 9 Telwady and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Mamoo Ladha and now belonging to Naginchand Foolchand, on or towards the West by the said Vithalwady Cross Lane otherwise called Telwady, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Kasumbhoy Kaderbhoy and now belonging to Maneckchand Lalchand and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Aanarao Sadashiv and now to Dharsey Karson and which said hereditaments and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1457 and Cadestral Survey No. 1490 Bhuleshwar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

The Kitchen Slavery becomes Cinema Vamp.

7 Reels.

FELIX IN BLUNDERLAND.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

TIME :—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ONLY TWO CONCERTS.

A VERITABLE TREAT OF INDIAN THUMRI MUSIC BY

Miss SUNDERABAI

THE TALENTED MUSICIAN OF POONA.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 7th May at 9.30 p.m.
and
SUNDAY, 8th May at 5-30 p.m.

AN INTRODUCTION.

1. Miss **SUNDERABAI** of Poona is a musician and artiste of all-India fame.
2. Her Gramophone records are exceedingly popular and have reached every nook and corner of India. They are wonderfully charming, sweet and melodious.
3. Her voice is all sweetness and her mode of singing Thumri music is at once novel and appealing.
4. There is no laboriousness or effort about her style of singing. It is so lovely and natural and devoid of any ugly physical or facial contortions.
5. The famous songs from the most popular Marathi play "EKACH PYALA" which are sung by Mr. Balgandharva —the Star actor and the Idol of Maharashtra—owe all their excellence to the typically beautiful songs originally given by Miss Sunderabai for suitable dramatic renderings.
6. Miss **SUNDERABAI** has a very big repertoire of Urdu songs, which seldom fails to appeal to all sects of people such as Mahomedans, Parsees and Gujarathis, etc.
7. Miss **SUNDERABAI** has patronage from a number of big Indian States for her superlative musical talents.

PLANS OPEN WEDNESDAY AT THE THEATRE.

Prices: Sofas Rs. 25; Stalls Rs. 5; Rs. 4; Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Re. 1; and As. 8. Plus Tax.

SEE—THIS WEEK—SEE

United PicturesSyndicate's Special Jayanti Picture

KAMLA THORAT

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

RANGBODHECHHJ NATYA SAMAJ

WILL STAGE ON
Monday, 2nd May 1927
at 9-30 p.m.

MIRAKE PRABHU

(HINDI-URDU)

AND

SPECIALLY ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC HOLIDAY ON TUESDAY, 3rd MAY 1927 AT 3-30 p.m.

HAMLET

AT THE

RIPON THEATRE,

GRANT ROAD.

Booking open at the Theatre.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

REPORT OF A. NORDON & CO.

New York, Mar. 31.

The relatively small volume of business which has been transacted during the past week and the narrow fluctuations which have occurred reflect a general recognition of the uncertainty which exists regarding the future course of the market.

Prices at the close last night were about two cents a pound above the lowest quotations of the season, recorded early in December. The constructive changes in the situation since that time are too well known to require repetition but, from the manner in which mills continue to fix prices and to add to their contract holdings, they have not been ove-discounted.

Attention is now converging rapidly on the progress of new preparations but, with normal plating time in fully 90 per cent of the belt not yet reached, it would seem premature to base operations on the present outlook. Nevertheless, there are already indications of speculative interest being aroused. For a considerable period speculation has been largely confined to the Stock Exchange where prices have now advanced to a point at which purchases cease to be particularly attractive. Cotton, in comparison with other commodities may well be the choice of traders to whom stocks no longer appear to offer profitable opportunities, for wheat has lost popularity as a speculative medium owing to the large production in competitive countries sugar has apparently gone far towards discounting the change in the situation brought about by the restriction of the Cuban crop and coffee is an article the price of which is usually under Brazilian control.

The Government has clearly indicated that it is favorably disposed towards cotton producers and would be unlikely to permit any serious decline from the present level of new crop months without intervening. It is well to remember that coton is the only commodity in which the Administration has taken an active interest with a view to price maintenance. Only a moderate acreage reduction is expected but bankers and supply merchants are generally opposed to this and the effect of their influence has yet to be seen. In any event, fertilizer sales to date are much smaller than last year when the yield per acre, according to the latest available figures was 179.8 pounds which compares with the ten year average, 1916-1925, of 153.7 pounds. New crop preparations, although making good progress over most of the eastern and western belts, are very backward in the Mississippi Valley sections where floods and excessive rains point to a late start. Unofficial advices from Washington indicate that boll weevil emergence will be heavier than last year.

Our intention is merely to point out the possibility of a pronounced revival of speculative interest in cotton and not to forecast it. Advances will undoubtedly meet with increasing selling pressure on the part of southern holders but, on the other hand, the apathy at present being shown by buyers of spot cotton may quickly change into activity in a rising market as mill stocks, in comparison with the current rate of consumption, are not excessive.

LONDON SHARE QUOATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents.

Name.	Face Value.	Latest Prices.
Anglo Java	0 2 0	0 7 7½
Anglo Malay	1 0 0	1 14 4½
Bahvias	1 0 0	2 12 6
Burma Rubber	1 0 0	1 10 0
Chersonese	0 2 0	0 3 7½
Cicely	0 2 0	0 8 3
East Java	1 0 0	2 6 3
Java Investment	1 0 0	2 6 3
Kuala Reman	0 5 0	0 6 3
Kwaloe	0 2 0	0 3 7½
Merbau	0 2 0	0 3 6
Mergui Crown	0 2 0	0 6 9
Moorly Valley	1 0 0	1 18 9
Payeh	1 0 0	2 7 6
R'm Malacca	0 2 0	0 5 1½
Sialang	1 0 0	2 19 5
Tandjong	1 0 0	3 6 3
United Serdang	0 2 0	0 6 10½
United Temiang	0 2 0	0 4 0
United Patani's	1 0 0	1 16 0
Daron Estates	1 0 0	1 0 0
Highlands & Lowlands	1 0 0	2 15 0
East Asiatic	0 2 0	0 4 1½
Travancore Rubber Co.	1 0 0	2 17 6
Malacca Rubber Plantations	1 0 0	3 11 3

Stock of Rubber in London—65511 Tons.
Increase in 3 weeks 2877 Tons.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay April, 29
Spot prices.

Description	28-4-27	21-4-27
Bengals F.G.	276	270
S/Punjab F.G. ..	273	266
Rajputana F.G. ..	276	270
Broach F.G.	307	295
P/American F.G. ..	317	305
Kadi-Viramgaum F.G.	316	
Dholleras F. G. ..	311	
Kalagin F. G. ..	311	

Spot Prices

Description.	28-4-27	21-4-27
Surat F. G. ..	357	347
Rajpipla F G. ..	..	..
Navsari F .G. ..	372	360
Oomra Fine ..	290	280
C.P. No. 1 Fine ..	302	295
C.P. No. 2 Fine ..	296	288
Khandesh F.G. ..	282	271
Muttia F. G. ..	280	269
Compta Gd. ..	338	328

Hedge Contracts.	28-4-27	21-4-27
Bengal May. ..	276	270
Broach April/May. ..	304	289
Do JulyAugust ..	308	295
Oomra F. /May. ..	290	279
Do July ..	295	282

Receipts for the week ending April 28,

	1927 Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	2092	9508
Oomras.	8741	16126
Dholleras	..4410	7179
Broach	20039	2934
Southerns.	12810	17195
Persians.	.. 104	109
Americans.	24798	1089
Egyptians	.. 57	
E. Africans	..4126	1939
Other sorts.	.. ..	
Total.	77210	56079

Exports for the week ending April 2[illegible]

	Bales.
United Kingdom	519
Continent.	6871
China.	..
Japan	20544
Coast Ports	1570
Total.	29504

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	..1641
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	15900
Total.	17541

Receipts from 1st. Sept to April 28

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
2424548	2793050	2921852	2899628	2997884

Exports from 1st. Sept. to April 28

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	6258	37519	38822
Continent	..244934	380946	426629
China ..	..152912	315489	212678
Japan ..	1017558	1083344	1164887
Coast Ports. ..	15819	20771	14861
U.S.A.	726	1450	9329
Total.	1438207	1839519	1867206

	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	..129003	97480
Continent ..	..752898	528209
China	..160193	284097
Japan	1097259	1313844
Coast Ports ..	.. 45284	41981
U.S.A.	..	
Total.	2184637	2265611

Bales.

Total Exports by rail 1st Sept. 1926 to 28th April 1927	86599
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1926 to 28th April 1927	636000
Estimated Stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 28th April 1927	673485

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India, 1st Sept. '26 to 31st Aug. '27	298500
American Cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. '26 to 28th April '27	192200
American Cotton at Sea for India	52083

N. B.—These figures are voluntary returns and cannot be guaranteed as either accurate of complete.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 22nd April 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,00,00,000
Public Deposits	15,12,13,000
Other Deposits	67,88,58,000
Loans against securities per contra.	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	2,00,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	
Sundries	1,04,58,000
Rupees.	96,67,79,000

The above balance sheet includes.—

Deposits in London	£978,900
Advances in London	£999,100
Cash and balances at other Banks	
In London	£56,700
Percentage	19.99
Bank Rate 7 per cent	

ASSETS.

Government Securities	19,58,00,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,73,39,000
Loans	14,79,36,000
Cash Credits	32,70,55,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	6,81,55,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	39,49,000
Bullion	38 000
Dead Stock	2,78,23,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	
Sundries	58,43,000
Balances with other Banks	8,15,000
	79,47,48,000
Cash	17,20,31 000
Rupees.	96,67,79,000

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 1,35, 78 000
	Rs. Increase.
Other Deposits	1,30,21,000 Increase.

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Bank's Investments	7,47,000 Decrease
Loans	1,27 51 000 Decrease.
Cash Credits	1,46,22,000 Decrease
	Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	85,26,000 Increase
Cash	5,20 21,000
Percentage	19.99

CHEMICALS

Bombay, April 28.

	Rs. a. p.
Acid Aceitic	0 6 0
Acid Oxalic	26 0 0
Alum of Chrome	12 8 0
Alumania Sulphate	5 12 0
Bleaching Powder	11 8 0
Chloride Magnesium	4 14 0
Chloride Zinc	17 2 0
Copper Sulphate	19 0 0
Dextrine	17 8 0
Farine	14 10 0
Litharge	31 0 0
Liquor Ammonia	0 6 9
Maize Starch	12 0 0
Potash Chloride	0 3 4
Potash Bichromate	31 8 0
Soda Causlic	17 4 0
Soda Sulphide	9 12 0
Soda Hydrosulphide	0 10 6
Soda Bichromate	25 8 0
Soda Nitrate	26 0 0
Salt Aniline	0 8 3
Salt Antimoney	0 6 9
Salt Epsom	3 12 0
Salt Glauber	3 12 0
Sago Flour	12 0 0
Sugar lead Brown	35 9 0
Sugar lead White	39 0 0

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, April 28.

	Rs. a. p.
Alizarine 20 p.c. Cow	80 0 0
Alizarine 20 p.c. Lunger	79 0 0
Alizarine 20 p.c. I.P.	78 0 0
Alizarine Big Pac	60 0 0
Cryssophinine	2 8 0
Hemeline Crystals	0 12 0
Indenthrine Blue	3 6 0
Indenthrine Volet	3 12 0
Indigo	1 14 0
Magenta Crystals	6 4 0
Malachite Green	3 0 0
Methyl Violet	2 12 0
Napthol A. S.	6 0 0
Napthol A.S.B.S.	7 0 0
Nigrosene Crystals	1 9 0
Sulphur Black	0 9 0
Scarlet	2 8 0
Victoria Blue	2 8 0

MILL STORES

Bombay, April 28.

	Rs. a. p.
Bandings—card-rm—scroll	0 15 6
Banding—Tubular No. 2s.	1 10 0
Bandings Spindle 3 ply ..	1 2 6
Bandings—Tubular No.3s.	1 7 6
Bobbins—Ring-6''	8 0 0
Bobbins—Weft 6''	6 8 0
Bobbins—Slubbings	26 0 0
Bobbins—Rovings	17 0 0
Bobbins—Conical-5''	6 0 0
Bobbins—Ring 5''	6 0 0
Bobbins—Weft-5 3/8''	6 8 0
Bobbins—Slub. Skwers	11 0 0
Bobbins—Rovings Skwers	9 8 0
Cloth Roller—16oz. Kenion	8 4 0
Cloth Roller—18oz. Kenion	9 0 0
Elastic Healds	17 4 0
Flannel SizingTwill-72 Kenion	3 14 0
Flannel Sizing Plain 66 Kenion	8 6 0

WEEKLY STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 28.

The weekly report issued by Messrs. Lewis and Jones states that the week's market in Government Securities has resulted in a fair turnover, price changes, being generally in favour of sellers 3 1/2 per cent. Paper and 4 per cent. 1960/70 loan have improved to 79/5 and 89/14 respectively whilst 5 per cent. 1945/55 loan changed hands up to 108/10/6 for cash and 1933's at 103/10.

We should not be at all surprised to see some further advance in prices as any investment enquiry will most probably find dealers short of stock.

Imperial Bank rate unchanged at 7 p.c.

	Redn.	Yield.
3 1/2 p. c. Rupee Paper	79 4	4.00
4 p. c. Conversion Loan	95 0	4.21
4 p. c. 1960/70	89 13	4.10
5 p. c. 1935 (taxable)	102 10	4.18
5 p. c. 1929/47 (taxable)	101 12	4.41
5 p. c. 1933 (taxfree)	103 8	4.38
5 p. c. 1945/55 (taxfree)	108 10	4.46
	Redn.	Yield.
5 1/2 p. c. 1923 (taxfree)	106 8	4.26
6 p. c. 1927 (taxfree)	101 0	3.54
6 p. c 1930 (taxfree)	105 8	4.29
6 p. c. 1931 (taxfree)	106 12	4.33
6 p. c. 1932 (taxfree)	107 14	4.37
6 1/2 p. c. Nom. Dev. Loan	113 2	4.55

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Quotations in this section have been well maintained particularly those of the Currimbhoy group. The firm tendency is somewhat surprising in view of the poor offtake of piecegoods and yarn, but may be partly accounted for by speculative purchases made by a prominent operator. Indian Bleachings have been outstanding with a rise to 247/8 an improvement of eighty points in three months, which is justified on the balance sheet. Gokaks were done at 132/8, but sellers are scarce. Sassoon Spg. changed hands at 15, and Sassoon Silks around 632/8c d Fazulbhoys at 937/8. Pearls at 588/12 and Crescents at 213/12, all look like attaining higher levels. Business for the May account closes on the 30th instant.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

A firm tendency continues almost through out this section, Cement shares being an outstanding feature.

Railway shares.—After a very small turnover, quotations are practically unchanged on the week. C. P. Rails were done in small lots at 104, Sialkots at 108/8 and Guzerats at 92/8.

Bank shares.—Imperials have improved to 1500 and 372/8. India Banks have eased to 78 and Centrals to 29/4. The turnover here is exceedingly small but more movement should be seen within the next two months.

Cement shares.—After a large turnover all shares close better on the week. Bundis have proved an exceptionally popular counter closing and 26 c d after 26/12 done for June. Katni Ord and Indians quote 173/12 and 177/8 respectively with Punjabs better at 7/10. Indians should prove an interesting purchase.

Manganese shares.—Some enquiry on a market here of scrip has resulted in both Shivrajpurs and C. I. M.'s recovering a substantial portion of the dividend, closing 48/1 and 26/8 respectively.

Bombay Trams are quieter at 140 x. d. The Prof. are wanted at 67. Ahmedabad Electrics quote 8 and Surat Electrics 77 1/2 with very few shares on ocer.

Bombay Telephones eased to 20/8 after small business w'st Bengal Phones continue in popular demand around 11/4.

Bombay Burmas continue steady Pots around 683/12 and 208 12 but the market still talks higher rates.

Alcock Ashdowns have improved steadily to 312/8. Sellers of the May account are difficult to find and rates may further jump before the settlement closes.

Shipping shares.—Bombay Steam Orc. close at 212 1/2 whilst Scindias have been over 17 but finish at this figure. The upward movement in these shares is difficult to explain, although probably in keeping with the general change in market sentiment with regard to most industrials working at a profit.

Hydro Elec. shares.—The tendency in this group has been very steady and we consider there are possibilities of good investment enquiry developing later in the year. Hydro Ord. and Pref will shortly be full of dividend and the former looks cheap. Andra Valley Ord. have improved by 13 points on the week. Andra Pref. are difficult to obtain at the quotation, whilst buyers of Tata Power Pref. cannot get on for the same reason.

Andra Valley Ord.	840
Andra Valley Pref.	272/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	1060/1
Tata Hydro Pref	992/8
Tata Power Ord.	580
Tata Power Pref.	845

Tata Iron and Steel shares.—Market attention has been diverted meantime to other sections, in consequence of which there has been little doing in steel shares. Rates for the ordinary and deferred are a shade under last week's closing as follows:—

Ordinary	64/2
Deferred	213/12
1st Pref.	130
2nd Pref.	90/8

Rubber shares.—This week's cable indicates an increase in London stocks to 65511 Tons. Prices of sterling shares are down slightly, but the commodity is remarkably steady around sh. 1 8d.

Flannel Sizing Twill 66 Kenion	3 10 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain 72 ..	3 14 0
Fillets—Emery	0 2 6
Healds—15/40s.32 to 56s ..	1 1 9
Fillets—Cylinder Doffer ..	0 7 9
Healds—15/40-28s.	3 0 0
Healds-Wire	3 0 0
Pickers—No. 4	55 0 0
Peiking Nands hairy	1 12 0
Reeds steel—28s	0 3 6
Rope Kenion—1 1/2 & 1 3/4	1 10 0
Reeds steel—32 to 56s ..	0 2 6
Reeds	0 2 6
Rope Lambeth—1 1/2 & 1 3/4	1 8 0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 30

S S Karapara, Miller, Durban.
S S Varsova, Woyllott, Busreh.
S S Aungbar, Taylor, Rangoon.
S S Vita, Danne, Karachi.
S S Tamba Maru, Horai, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

April 30.

S S Garmula, Duhrst, Rangoon.

May 1.

S S City of Dunedin, Mackenzie, Calcutta
S S Golconda, Brooks, Calcutta.
S S Capo-di-Monti, Lavaginos, Genoa.
S S Pollas, Frinjis, Antwerp.
S S Gamaria, Elton, London.

LOADING.

April 30.

Steamer Trifels for Hamburg.
S S Wasaburg for Calcutta.

S S Varsova: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Aungbar: The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer Aungbar arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Vita: The B I S N Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tamba Maru: The N Y K steamer Tamba Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S City of Dunedin: The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer City of Dunedin sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Capo-di-Monti: The M Italina steamer Capo-di Monti sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Pollas: The Cox and King Shipping Agency's steamer Pollas sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Gamaria: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gamaria sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for London with a general cargo.

S S Golconda: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Golconda sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Gormula: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gormula, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

April 30.

S S Rawalpindi for London: 45 bdles carpets M M T Afsha: 58 bdles hemp J Meyer and Co., 200 ewt condiments D D Framjee and Co., 43 ewt cuttle fish bones and 105 ewt turmeric S Mody and Co.

For Marseilles: 2 bales calf skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Gamaria for Port Said: 4000 ewt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

S S City of Canterbury for Dunkirk: 4000 ewt linseed E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd., 240 ewt mustardseed Volkart Bros., 220 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Marseilles: 1000 ewt groundnuts and 2000 ewt castorseed Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool: 30 bales wool raw P Rowjeebhoy, 240 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., 120 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Capo-di-Monte for Marseilles: 2000 ewt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Genova: 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Trifels for Antwerp: 50 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co., 55 bales cotton K Devchand.

For Hamburg: 40 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Skuld for Melbourne: 20 cwt gum Arabic G Sechedina and Co.

For Sydney: 10 tons manganese chloride M Gulabdas and Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Hongkong: 148 ewt gum Arabic and 30 ewt hingdee E Virjee and Co.

For Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton F F Campbell and Co., 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi: 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Genova Maru for Kobe: 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 700 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagoya: 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi: 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd. 100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji: 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 400 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

April 30.

S S Sommelsaijk from Hamburg. Agents: E D Sassoon and Co.:—8 cases lamp parts, 20 bales paste board, 76 cases hollow glass, 176 cases slates, 400 kegs chloride of potash, 10 cases enamel ware, 10 cases hollow glass ware, 41 cases hollow tin ware, 29 cases and 972 bdles hurricane lanterns, 82 bdles and 10 cases copper wire, 500 bags sugar, 11 cases chimneys, 53 bdles and 9 cases iron ware, 164 bales paper, 13 cases rough glass, 12 cases water proof manufacture of rubber, 44 bales surgical dressings, 594 cts and 7 cases empty glass bottles, 218 cases accessories for hurrican lanterns, 10 cases iron wire netting, 14 cases umbrella fittings, 44 cases tools, 8 cases oil cloth, 33 cases earthen ware, 26 bales carriage tyring, 20 bdles motor rubber covers, 100 bales cotton, 20 cases art silk goods, 91 cases p[illegible] locks, 10 cases portusin, 9 cases brass w[illegible], 13 cases artificial silk, 1000 bags soda, 10 cases tin toys, 38 pieces aspen clogs, kegs chloride of potash, 24 cts folding, 17 bales box boards, 24 cases butto[illegible], cases art silk yarns, 135 case bol[illegible] nuts.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 30.

May	14.99
July	15.22
October	15.50
December	15.67
January	15.70
Middling Spot	15.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York April, 30.

May	15.01
July	15.23
Middling Spot	14.86

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, April 30.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	32,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April, 30.

April		
May	8.04	8.09
June		8.14
July	8.18	8.23
August		8.26
September		8.29
October	8.30	8.32
November		8.33
December		8.37
January	8.38	8.39
February		8.41
March	8.41	8.44
April		8.46
May		8.48
Middling Spot		8.39

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 30.

Scinde Good	6.60
Scinde Fully Good	6.80
Scinde Fine	7.00
Bengal Good	6.60
Bengal Fully Good	6.80
Bengal Fine	7.00
Oomra Good	7.00
Oomra Fully Good	7.25
Oomra Fine	7.50
Broach Good	7.00
Broach Fully Good	7.30
Broach Fine	7.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, April 30.

April		
May		14.23
June		14.35
July	14.33	14.53
August		14.56
September		14.66
October		14.73
November	14.65	14.83
December		14.91
January		14.97
Feburary		14.98
March		15.06
April		15.06
May		15.11
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		14.95

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 30.

Demand Bills	485.43

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 30.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb, Spot	1/7-5/8	Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot	1/7—3/4	Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot	1/7-5/8	Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot	1/7—3/4	Sellers

DEMAND BILLS.

London, April 30.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/8 per cent
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-23/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 3-25/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 30.

T T Berlin on London	20.49-3/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13-3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	27.53
T T Milan on London	91.85
T T Berne on London	25.23
T T Paris on London	124.01
T T London on Prague	163.00

COFFEE.

New York. April 30.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality)
Spot 15-9/16

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 30.

...ia Russo, per 63 lb.—
...ment Sellers May/June 51/6
... Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
...nt Sellers May/June 52/3
...Australian.—
...t Seller May/June 54/3
...oice White, Karachi.—
... Value May/June 54/

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 30.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's puying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's D D 1/5 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 128 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 138 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 123.97.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.94.
London—Rome Liras 91.10
London Berlin Marks 20.485.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 30.

3 months 3 23/32 per cent.
6 months 3 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

SALES.

Liverpool, April 30.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 30.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered May June £8/17/6
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered Apl/May £18/5/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Offered Apl/May £20/5/0

LINSEED.

London, April 30.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £18/0/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers May/June £18/0/0
Linseed, La Plata, c. i.f., ton.—
Shipment Paid Apl/May £15/15/0
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered Apl/May £18/17/6

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers May/Aug 31/9
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sellers Sept/Dec 32/10 1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 30.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4-4-11 1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 30.

Silver:—Very Quiet.

Spot	25-11/
Forward	25-11/16

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

(Messrs. Pitamber and So.).

Bombay, April 29.

During the week under review the business of one full cargo of Victoria Steam Coal July shipment is reported at Rs. 20-0-0 c. i. f. in consequence of easier forward freights. S. S. "Gleneden" is also reported being fixed with Victoria Steam Coal, due middle of May and quoted at Rs 19 c. i. f. Some lots of Burnside Coal ex S. S. "Wazabourg" and Northern Navigation Coal ex S. S. "Belgrade" now discharging in the steam changed hands as loan business. No further fresh business is reported during the week and the tendency of the market continues weak.

Steamers discharging coal in the steam.

Abents.

S. S. "Belgrade" Northern Navigation Coal Agents Killick Nixon and Co.

S. S. "Wazabourg" Burnside Coal Agents Grahams T. Co., Ld.

S. S. "Shuja" Deshagarh Coal Agents Andrew Yule and Co.

Steamers expected.

1/5/27 S. S. "Massilia" Victoria Steam Agents Graham T. Co., Ld.

8/5/27 S. S. "Burnberry Castle" N. N. Coal Agents Killick Nixon Co.

9/5/27 S. S. "Schelstar" Deshargarh Coal Agents Andrew Yule and Co.

13/5/27 S. S. "Gleneden" Victoria Coal Agents Graham Trading Co.

S. S. "Nawab's Deshargarh Coal Agents Andrew Yule and Co.

Quotations.

Quality.	C. I. F.	Ex-scale Darukhana.
Welsh Coal		Rs. 27/
Burnside	31/ sh May	Rs. 24/8/
Northern Navigation	31/6 May	Rs. 24/8/
Northern Navigation	29/6 July	
Deshargarh	Rs. 19/8	Rs. 21/
Victoria	Rs. 19/ May	Rs. 20/8
Victoria	Rs 18/ June/July	

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Americans N. Y.—Undertone steady. Long Liquidation. Futures 5 to 14 down. Spot 5 points down.

Local. Advanced on Liverpool strength.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Patal Bros. have received to-day the following cables.

New York.—May highest 15.03 Lowest 14.96.

Liverpool 9-20 a.m. Slightly warmer. Light rains Atlanta District.

8 p.m. Long Liquidation chiefly May. Weather is fine.

The Cotton T. I. Service have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

"Weather Report continue favourable."

AMERICAN.

Yesterday the New York. Future Market opened 5 points down. Due to Long Liquidation the market slacked to 9 points down. Again there was a bull support and th emarket reviewed and closed at 5 points down, i.e. at 815,000. Trade buying and profit making is supporting the market, though the weather reports continue favourable. Due to the recent heavy floods in Missisipi, market tendency seems higher but on the market advancing long liquidation continues. Not withstanding. There is every probability of market going strong in the near future and we advise buying on every break.

LOCAL MARKET.

MARWARI BAZAR.

The local market opened at Broach July/August Rs. 306/8 New York market coming 5 points down yesterday. Commission houses were sellers at this prices and the market declined to Rs. 304/8. On receiving Liverpool six points higher. Bazar operators commenced buying and Sewree market closed strong at Broach J/A Rs. 307.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closed.
Broach A/M	300 1/2	302	298 1/2	302
Broach J/A	306 1/2	307	304 1/2	307
Oomra May	287 1/2	288 1/2	286 1/2	288 1/2
Oomra July	92	293	291	293
Bengal May	273	274	271	274

SEWRI MARKET.

Broach J/A. opened at 307 3/4 went down to 306 1/2 but at selling of a prominent Commission House. As the Liverpool market closed strong at 10 points, due to the Local operators buying market closed at 307 3/4. Good demand in the Ready Market.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closed.
Broach A/M	302 3/4	302 3/4	301 1/2	302 1/2
Broach July	307 3/4	307 3/4	306 1/2	306 3/4
Oomra May	289 1/4	289 1/4	288	289 1/4
Oomra July	294	294	293	294
Bengal May	274	274	273	274

DAILY QUOTATION REPORT

(Special to the "Chonicle")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ld.).

MUKTSRA (Punjab), April 28.

Wheat Har	4	8	6
Wheat Bhadon	4	11	0
Wheat Asuj	4	12	0
Gram Jeth	3	15	0
Gram Har.	3	10	6
Gram Asuj	3	14	9
Rapeseeds Baisakh	7	11	0
Rapeseeds Jeth	7	13	0
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8	6	0
Cottonseeds Jeth	4	0	0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4	5	0
Barley Jeth	3	3	0

READY.

New wheat 4/12 to 5/6, Gram 3/10 to 2/15, Barley 3/3/6, Rapeseeds 7/8 to 7/14, Cotton Seeds 3/15/.

Market arrival.

Grain 1,500 mds. Rapeseeds, 300 mds.

Market condition.—Steady.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 30.

100 E. Spinner and Co. Mathia 288
100 E. Spinner and Co. Panchpal 289
100 Ralli Bros. Harda 293
100 Patel Cotton and Co. Bengal 277
200 Volkart Bros. Khamgaon 297
200 Elphinstone Mill Sangli 325
100 Japan Cotton and Co. Piparia 294
300 Gill and Co. Palej 315
200 Finlay Mill Western 300
300 E. D. Sassoon Budhgaon 320/325
200 Currimbhai and Co. Bengal 273
500 Toyobankwa Berar 295/298

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

KARACHI, April 25.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co. Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road, Karachi.

The business in Railway shares has been done on a wider scale. A big block of Larkhanas was placed in the market at Rs. 87/ and readily absorbed.

In Electrics there is a great enquiry for Hyderabad Electrics being cum with full years dividend, while in the Karachi Electrics there have been more offerings.

Karachi Bank shares are keenly asked for.

No business is reported in the Flour Mill shares.

Name of the Company	Paid up Value	Present Value
Sind Lights	100/0/0	153/0/0
Sind Lighterage	150/0/0	130/0/0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100/0/0	85/0/0
Upper Sinds	100/0/0	80/0/0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100/0/0	100/0/0
Hyderabad Electrics	100/0/0	102/0/0
DEBENTURES.		
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust	100/0/0	112/8/0
FLOUR MILLS.		
India Flour Mills	60/0/0	110/0/0
Karachi Flour Mills	80/0/0	115/0/0
Century Flour Mills	100/0/0	100/0/0

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta, June, per Cwt, 16/4-1/2
July/Sept, per Cwt. 16/1-1/2
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 16/3
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay, July/Sept. per Cwt. 16/3-1/4
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi, July/Sept. per cwt. 16/4

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 30.

Ready Prices have dropped by agout 2 As. per cwt. in yesterday's closing Price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady by evidencing a drop of about a Pence or two per cwt. both in respect of Java and Beet Sugar Prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

	Per cwt.
Ready Rs.	16/1
Transhp Rs.	11/2 FBH.
Shipt. March sh	16/7 ,,
Shipt. April sh	16/6 ,,
Shipt. June sh	16/ ,,
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept sh	16/ ,,
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec sh	16/2 ,,
Jamnagar C I F March sh	17/ ,,
Shipt. April sh	17/ ,,
B R B Beet Sugar:—	
Ready sh	16/4
Shipt. March sh	16/7 ,,

Tone:—Steady but Quiet.

WEEKLY SUGAR REPORT.

Bombay, April 29.

We hare nothing but a quiet market to report during the week with small demand and with easier advices from all quarters. Prices both for ready and forward positions have been reduced by 3d to 6d per cwt. all round. There is practically no fresh business doing in the market. Small parcels changed hands amongst dealers and speculators the White Javas March shipment at sh 16/5 to sh 16/9 and April 16/5 to 16/10 chiefly shorts covering while new crop June was done at sh 16/6 to sh 16/3 and July/Sept. sh 16/4 to sh 16/1 all Free Bombay Haurbour terms.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with fair demand for ready Sugars and with lower quotations and no business doing.

Java reported a quiet and unsettled market with large fluctations and with Japanese free sellers prices have again declined with very small business doing.

London and America reported continual lower markets. London terminals touched highest on 22nd quoting May sh 17/6 3/4 August 18/ and October sh 16/6 and lowest on 28th quotating May 16/10 1/2 August 17/4 1/2 and October 16/ sh while America touching highest on 22nd July/Sept. and Dec quoted 3.18, 3.27 and 3.29 respectively; lowest on 28th quotating 3.03 3.16 and 3.20 for same positions. On the whole all the markets were lower with downward tendency. The following are the Bazar rates stocks:—

T M O Rs. 16/3/0 sh 16/6 F B Harbour.
sh.
stocks 130,000 Bags.
,, March 16/7 F B Harbour.
,, April 16/7 F B Harbour.
,, June 16/3 F B Harbour.
,, July/Sept 16/1 F B Harbour.
Beet Rs. 16/4/0 sh 16/7 F B Harbour.
Stocks 170,000 bags.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool April 29.

Total Cotton, Actual Export 7,000 bales.
Total Cotton Forwarded to Consumers 77,000 bales.
Total Cotton Imports 83,000 bales.
Total Cotton, Stocks 1,597,000 bales.
Actual Week's Sales 40,520 bales.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, April 29

Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports 87,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain 19,000 bales.
Exports to France and Continent 105,060 bales.
Exports to Japan 37,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 2,051,000 bales.
Stocks of Cotton at Interior towns 825,000 bales.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 30.

Mill shares opened at about the closing quotation and ruled firm for sometime and since then eased to some points but at the close it regained and closed firm.

Banks: Imperial Bank quoting 1497/8 and contributions 372/8, while Bank of India 77/8 and Central Bank 29/4.

In Cement shares Indian Cement have good fluctuation. Touched 215 and closed at 211/4 with buyers. While bundis have small fluctuation but remained steady.

We quote.—Fazal 940, B. Dyeing 928 1/2, Century 431/4, Pearl 596/4, Crescent 216/4, Bleaching 250. Fabaney 290, Nagpur 536/4, Swadesh 535, New Great 332/8 Simplex 153/2, Colaba 147/8, Tata Ord. 64, Tata Prd. 213/12, Burma Old 686/4, Alcock 315, Tata Hydro 1050, Tram 138/12, New India Assurance 23/12.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	22	77	8
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	4
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial	500	40	1497	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	372	8
Union	5	0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		25	
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	27	
Indian Cement O.	350		211	4
Katni Cement O.	100		181	4
Katni Cement D.	40		675	
Punjab Cement O.	10		7	10
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	50	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	86	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	685	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	80	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250		213	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		240	10
Scindia Steam	15/0		17	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000		850	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	138	12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100		75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1050	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O.	1,000		585	
Tata Power P.	1,000		845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500		160	
Fort	475		250	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1030	
Indian Cotton	128	17/8	205	
Manmad Manufacturing	250		220	
New Berar	500	80	780	
New East India	1,000		925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100		315	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	685	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	210	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8XD	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	12
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	136	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150		92	8
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	213	12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.			64	
Thacker	50		115	
Telephone	50	Nil	40	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Bombay Life			20	30
Impire of India	60	228	1000	
Endustrial & Prudential	6	-1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	
New India	25		23	2
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	2
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	425	
Apollo	50		8	
Assur Virjee	100		3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	355	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 30.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 79/3.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/8.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/14.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.
Forward rates. Delivery 16th May 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 79/5 1945 55 Rs. 108/10.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	523	12
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	290	
Broach Fine Counts	50	..	75	
Century	100	10y	431	4
Central India O.	100	16	533	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	147	8
Crescent	100	4	216	4
Curimbhoy	250	..	260	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	170	
Dawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7-8	..	1-2	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	200	
Edward Sasson	200	nil	135	
Elphinstone O.	700	..	24	8
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	940	
Finlay	1,000	..	150	
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	132	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	211	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	315	
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	110	
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500		1177	8
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5950	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	143	12
Madras United	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1880	
Mathradas	100	..	76	4
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	536	4
Mysore	53	4	130	
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	332	8
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	596	4
Poenix	100	10	423	12
Premier	100	..	11	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	3350	
Simplex	100	..	183	12
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1645	
Swadeshi	500	..	535	
Swan	00	..	160	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	97	8
Vishnu Cotton O.		90	2660	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad			425
Bombay Cotton			385
Bombay Dyeing	932 8	933 12	931 4 928 12
Century	433 12	435 430	431 4
Central India			533 12
Colaba Land			147 8
Crescent			216 4
Edward Sassoon			135
Fazulbhoy	938 12	942 8	937 8 940
Finlays			150
Globe			35
Gokak			132 8
Indian Bleaching			250
Indore Malwa			375
Kohinoor			1177 8
Madhowjee			143 12
Mathuradas			76 4
Meyer Sassoon			90
Mysore			130
New Great			337 12
Pearl	595	597 4	590 596 4
Pabany			290
Phoenix			425
Simplex			183 12
Swadeshi			535
Swan Mills			160
Tata Mills			97 8
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.			795
Govt. Paper 5 per cent			108 11

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation.

WEDNESDAY, May 4.

Passengers' Day: Meeting at Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

Results of B.Sc. Exam., 2 p.m.

GUJARATI BRAHMIN SABHA.

A meeting of the Gujarati Brahmins of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of Messrs. Purnanand and Chubwalla, Solicitors.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

Members of the Bombay Shroff Association will observe Tuesday, the 3rd May as a holiday on account of the tercentenary of Shivaji Maharaj.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of concert music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m.

Call Sign is 2 FV. Wavelength 387 metres.

GIRNI KAMGAR MAHAMANDAL.

The Tercentenary celebrations of Shivaji will be held under the auspices of Girni Kamgar Mahamandal to-day (Monday) from 6-30 to 12-30 p.m., at the Y.M.C.A. Hut, Morbag, Naigam, (opposite the Spring Mill) and Prabhadevi Nagoo Sayaji's Wadi.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd. have decided to observe Tuesday, the 3rd May, 1927 a close Holiday on account of the Shivaji Tercentenary. Accordingly no business will be done by the members and the Chamber's office shall remain closed on that day.

OKHA SALT WORKS, LTD.

The foundation of the Okha Salt Works, Ltd., will be laid on Wednesday, the 4th inst. by the Dewan Saheb of Baroda, Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamacharlar, at the site of the Works near Bhimrana between Dwarka and Port Okha. The time of the function is 9 o'clock in the morning.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION.

The first annual general meeting of the Bombay Textile Labour Union will be held to-day (Monday). The meeting will be held at two places: one at Kurla at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Kurla Centre of the Union near the Railway Bridge, and two, at Madanpura at 9 p.m. (S.T.) near the Madanpura Centre of the Union, Ghelabhai Street.

LOST PROPERTY FOUND.

A packet containing an old silk bag bearing the name of Mr. P. R. Vachha was found in the B.B. and C.I. Railway local train which arrives at the Church Gate Station at 9|55 a.m. on the 7th instant. The owner should take delivery of the packet from the Hon. Joint Secretary, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 3 and 6 p.m.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN.

An inquest over the death of an unknown man who was knocked down by a train near Chinchpokli Station, was held in the Court of the City Coroner on Sunday morning.

Mr. Vinayak Kashinath Joshi, the Assistant Station Master at Chinchpokli, in his evidence, stated that a little after 10 o'clock on Saturday morning a Goods train from Matunga had just passed the Chinchpokli Station and was going to halt at a siding between that Station and Curry Road. Just at that time there were two other local passenger trains standing at the platforms of the Chinchpokli Station. After all the three trains had gone a little further, he saw a man lying on the rails of Down through line on which the Goods train had just passed. Evidently the man was knocked down by the train. He and a porter ran to the man and brought him to the station. The man had not died then though he had sustained a fracture in his skull. The city police were informed of the accident and the man was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died in a few minutes' time.

It seems that the man must have been knocked down while crossing the rails to come to the station. The man had only a dhoti and torn shirt on his body. Nobody has yet come forward to claim the man.

At an inquest in the City Coroner's Court, the Jury gave a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull being accidently knocked down by a goods train.

HINDU'S IN LOCAL BOARDS

SUKKUR, April 30.

The Local Self-Government Hindu Conference opened to-day. Mr. Tulsidas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that Hindu being in a minority he would press for the application of the Lucknow Pact to local boards to make Hindus an effective minority. Otherwise the pact should be abrogated. Mr. D. B. Advani President said that Government policy towards Hindus in the Municipalities and local boards was not quite fair and equitable. Whereas they strengthened the Muslim element by nomination on the ground of communal representation Hindus were not accorded the same previlege in local boards with the result that owing to inadequate and ineffective representation of Hindus on the local boards the latter had become a source of menace and oppression to the Hindus in the mofussil.—A.P.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY.

"Mahratta" characterises Mr. Horniman's speech at the Kerala conference as a vague message of non-co-operation and observes, "If stern facts, learnt in the school of experience, cannot make a man wiser, nothing else can. Mr. Horniman seems to belong to that category of men who love more to enjoy pyro-technics of oratory and tub-thumping than face stern facts and correct their moorings. His weak call to go back to the old programme of Non-co-operation sounds like an echo which may please the vanity of the old orthodox Non-co-operators, but it will not be taken seriously, by the people who perhaps know more of it than Mr. Horniman. The delegates who assembled at Calicut blindly followed his lead, perhaps to honour him and passed resolutions, which to all appearances they believed, with childlike credulity would usher in the old era, once over again."

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS MUST UNITE.

"Ranagarjana" writing about the Hindu Sabha proceedings says it is altogether unpractical and unstatesmalinke to attempt to solve the Hindu-Muslim prolem by appealing to the religious susceptibilities of these two sections of Indian humanity. Religion must never be emphasised in public discussions and left severely alone as a private matter. The journal also warns Hindus to remember that, just as the Muslims cannot think of exterminating the Hindus from India, so also the Hindus cannot think of driving the Muslims away from here. Mutual salvation lies in calmly recognising this and uniting.

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY.

"Nawa Kal" enthusiastically takes up the problem of the Shivaji Tercentenary celebrations and concentrates upon the lessons that Indians may learn even now from the noble and ennobling life of the Maharastra Hindu-Pada-Padashahi. The journal discusses various phases of Shivaji's life and shows by fitting references to many incidents of his life that it is not mere freak that the people of Maharashtra hold him so dear and give him an unequalled place in their illustrations history. In the estimation of the journal Shivaji was a great genius and Maharashtra is rightly proud for claiming him as her own.

GANDHIJI AND SAKLATVALA.

"Kesari" has started publishing a series of articles on "Gandhism and Socialism," in which the writer examines the main points of the famous Gandhi-Saklatvala controversy and says that the people of India are at present a little bewildered by the philosophy of life that Mr. Saklatvala preached here in his tour. That stage in the opinion of the writer will soon pass away and they will begin to appreciate the brilliant way in which Socialism points out the weak links of Gandhian philosophy. From the working of the world forces, the writer appears to argue, it is apparent that there is no escape for the world from socialism and it will soon be recognised as a blessing and the dread that some people associate with it, will vanish.

KOLABA PESANTS' PLIGHT.

"Kamkari" in its second article on the inwardness of the peasants' problem in Alibag critically analyses the census figures regarding population income, etc., and points out, how the increase in the land revenue assessment is not a question of who may be called the actual cultivators of the land, including among them petty land proprietors, tenants and agricultural workers. The increase principally affects big landowners, who are generally absentee landlords and live on "unearned increment" and are parasites. Th journal points out that, however just may be the demand of this class against increase in assessment, they have no right whatsoever to speak in the name of tenants and agricultural workers.

MERE VERBIAGE.

"Mauj" makes fun of Mr. Horniman's incoherent and hesitating lead that he gave to the Kerala Conference. The paper pertinently inquires why Mr. Horniman stops about at giving mere lip-homage to what he parades as "principle" of non-co-operation and keeps mum about the programme The paper says it expected that Mr. Horniman was expected fully to deal with a suitable programme of non-co-operation and get the A. I. C. C. to confirm it; what he did instead is he got passed a resolution recommending the A. I. C. C. to hold an inquiry in the country and formulate a programme. In the opinion of the journal this kind of conduct is nothing more than indicative of a desire to evade responsibility and appear heroic.

UNITY AND SINCERITY.

"Udaya" of Amraoti carefully examines the several proposals that have been put before the A. I. C. C. with a view to bring about unity. It appeals to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar to do his best to get all people to accept a common programme of work inside and outside the councils and says that Mr. Kelkar's proposals which will be confirmed by the M. I. C. C will serve as the most suitable basis of discussion and will facilitate Mr. Iyengar's task.

INCREASE IN TRAMWAY FARES.

TODAY'S PROTEST MEETING

Under the auspices of the Propaganda Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Sjt. B. G. Horniman will preside and Messrs. K. P. Khadilker, B. F. Bharucha, K. F. Nariman, D. R. Mayeker and K. N. Joglekar will be the speakers.

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME

The Secretaries S. C. Committee announce the following programme:—

Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 3-5-1927, Tuesday:—

7-30 a.m.: Boy Scouts Rally.

8-30 a.m.: Procession and installation of Shri Shivaji's portrait.

6 p.m.: Mr. Jayakar's address, President. (H. H. The Maharaja of Dwas is expected).

Gujarati poet Nanalal's lecture.

4-5-1927 WEDNESDAY.

7 to 8-30 p.m. Lantern Lecture.

9 to 11 p.m. Singing of Ballards Pawada by specially invited Kolhapur bards.

5-5-1927, THURSDAY.

6-30 p.m.: Mr. Kanjalgi's lecture.

6-5-1927 FRIDAY.

7 to 10-30 a.m. Sports and games.

4 to 6-30 p.m. Sports and games.

7 to 8-30 p.m. Lecture by Mr. B. V. Jadhav.

9 to 11 p.m. 'Bhajan' by Arya Samaj party

7-5-1927 SATURDAY.

7 to 10-30 a.m. Sports and games.

4 to 6-30 p.m. Sports and games.

9 to 11 p.m. 'Pwala' singing.

8-5-1927, SUNDAY.

7 to 10-30 a.m. Games and Sports.

4 to 7 p.m. Games and Sports.

9 to 11 p.m. Kirtan.

9-5-1927, MONDAY (for Ladies).

6 to 9 p.m. Lectures by Messrs. B. G. Kher, K. P. Khadilkar, A. B. Kolhatkar, Velkar, Surve, Asvale, Dwijendranath, Ashikh and others.

PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN

The programme will be crried out in the Vanita Vishram Hall on the Sandhurst Road. daily from 3rd to 7th May. 1927, commencing at 4 p.m. till 6 p.m. Both Deccani and Gujarati girls will sing welcome songs and National anthem will also be sung daily.

There is a variety of entertainments including the dances, dialogues, recitations, playing on harmonioum and other musical instruments, etc.

PROGRAMME FOR YOUTHS

Maratha High School, Girgaum, will be the place where boys and girls are going to take part in various races, games and sports. A special 'Lantern Lecture' will be arranged for them.

All are cordially requested to grace the occasion by their presence.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay May 1.

	Per lb	Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—				
Textile	„	0	11	3
Century	„	0	11	0
Jacob	„	0	11	0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0	10	6
Apollo	„	0	10	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;				
Standard Mill ..	Per lb	0	15	0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 ..	„	0	14	9
Century 6404-8705 ..	„	0	15	6
Hindustan Mill ..	„	0	14	9
Fazal (Mahal) ..	„	0	14	9
Phoneix	„	0	15	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	„	0	14	6
Maneckji (Patangia) ..	„	0	14	9
Kaliamardan	„	0	14	9
Daud Sahib	„	0	14	6
Ganga Ghat	„	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH(Light weight) No. 5202/530				
Rachael Mill	„	0	15	6
Hindustan Mill	„	0	15	0
David Mill	„	0	15	6
Apollo Mill	„	0	15	6
Moon Mill	„	0	15	6
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	„	0	14	9
Gold Mohor	„	0	14	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand) ..	per lb.	0	14	3
Spring (Merchant) ..	„	0	14	3
Century (Buglo)	„	0	14	3
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0	14	0
Tata Mill (Darji) ..	„	0	14	3
Sakuntala	„	0	14	3
Sundari Brand	„	0	14	0
Globe	„	0	13	9
Rachael	„	0	13	9
Palkhi	„	0	14	0
Maher	„	0	14	6
Kechhwa	„	0	14	0
LEPAD:—				
Spring	„	0	14	6
Textile	„	0	14	6
Century	„	0	14	0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance) ..	„	1	0	3
Jacob	„		15	9
Century	„	1	0	6
Mun Mill	„	1	0	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance) ..	„	0	15	3
Century	„	0	15	6
Jacob	„	0	14	9
Mun Mill	„		15	6
1386 Tata	„	2	13	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton ..	Per piece	3	12	0
Jamshed	„	3	12	0
Century	„	4	2	0
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	4	1	0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4	3	6
BLACK CHECK				
5800 Sholapur ..	„	10	0	0
58000 Kurla ..	„	8	2	0
1325 Morarji ..	„	5	6	0
GABRUN No. 5124				
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	7	6	0
Hindustan ..	„	7	6	0
E. D. Rachael ..	„	6	4	0
SALITA:—				
Century	„	0	14	6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	14	6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	5	0
777 Crescent ..	„	2	3	3
Apollo David ..	„	2	3	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta .. .	per lb	1	2	0
Phoenix	„	1	2	0
Kohinoor	„	1	2	0
Tata	„	1	2	0

Remark:—Usually being done in Sholapur checks during these days, have involved about 3000 bales and that too at the favourable rats of buyers. Because the Cotton market improved considerably soon after such transactions and there is talk of such transaction about other mills also.

MISS SUNDERABAI'S MUSICAL CONCERT.

AT THE GAIETY THEATRE

Miss Sunderabai, the gifted musician and artist of Poona has acquired an all-India fame on account of her superb gramophone records. She has specialised in "thumri" music, and her choicest songs are characterised by their unique charm, gaiety, style, and originality—a quartette of musical virtues that lead to the success of a class musician. She has a peculiar style of her own singing "thumri", "hori," and "gazal," etc.—the quintessence of sweetness in Indian music—and in the execution of all of these Miss Sunderabai uses to the utmost her generous and varied endowment. She has a large repertoire of Urdu songs and her thorough knowledge of Urdu language is a tremendous asset in her favour which coupled with her choicest songs lends additional colour to her highly interesting musical programme. The famous songs from the Marathi masterpiece play "Ekachpyala" and sung by Mr. Balgandharva owe all their excellence to the typically beautiful songs originally given by Miss Sunderabai for suitable dramatic renderings.

Miss Sunderabai is patronised by a number of Indian States for her superb musical talents. She is out on an all-India tour and is just giving two concerts in Bombay at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday (7th) and Sunday (8th inst.) No wonder if she gets a bumper house in a city like Bombay when she is backed up by such superlative recommendations.

"ELLA CINDERS" AT PATHE

Collen Moore registers another genuine triumph with the delightful cinema entertainment called "Ella Cinders" which opened an engagement at the Royal Opera House on Saturday night and had the audience in paroxysms of laughter at times and at others drew a tear or two with touches of pathos.

For one thing, her performance demonstrated beyond cavil that Miss Moore is one of the most versatile and winsome personalities of the screen to-day. Whether she be in satins or calicos—and for a good section of this picture she is in calicos—she is appealing to the degree.

"Ella Cinders" is a unique experiment in motion pictures, and judging from last night's reception a highly successful one. It marks the first attempt to make a feature motion picture from a newspaper comic trip having been adapted from the joint creation of William Conselman and Charles Plumb, now running in a hundred American dailies. More of this sort of thing will be welcomed by movie-goers.

MR. NARIMAN'S CAR.

MR. CHOTHIA-SUCCESSFUL DRAWER.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

As regards the motor car presented by Mr. Kaikobad Nariman for Shapurji Saklatvala Purse Fund, fifteen Parsi friends and Admirers contributed Rs. One thousand towards the purchase of the said car, and they amongst themselves arranged to hand it over to the successful drawer, who has now turned out to be Mr. Manchershaw Bomanji Chothia. Solicitor and who has so spontaneously offered the car for sale by auction or by private treaty, and to remit the sale proceeds of the car to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, London. The thousand rupees collected in connection with the car will be sent to him by next mail and the proceeds of the car by the mail following. The best thanks of the Parsi Raikeva Sabha are due to Mr. Kekobad Nariman Mr. Manchershaw Chothia and to all the kind Donors.

"MAY DAY" IN MADRAS

MADRAS, May 1.

The May Day was celebrated by the labourers of the city with much enthusiasm to-day. There was a cosmopolitan dinner at noon and in the evening there was a public demonstration at the Peoples Park to which they came in bhajana parties. Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu presided.

In the course of his address Dr. Naidu stressed on the necessity for organisation and discipline in the ranks of Labour with the object of not abusing their power to the detriment of the capitalists, but to secure a living wage and redressal of just grievances.

Resolutions were passed affirming the solidarity of Labour, sympathing with the Burma Oil Company's workers and resolving to contest the coming municipal elections.—Free Press.

TWEEDLEDEE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"ECONOMIST'S CAUSTIC COMMENT ON "INDEPENDENCE."

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

LONDON, April 14.

Tweedledum is sometimes surprisingly candid in commenting on the affairs of Tweedledee. In the current issue of the "Economist", the foremost British financial journal, occurs an amusingly frank comment on Tweedledee's methods in the Philippines.

"Independence is an intangible ideal which has often brought disillusionment in its train". This great thought, writes the "Economist", is not the text of a speech by Mussolini, nor yet an extract from the principles of Czardom. It appears in a message to the Governor of the Philippines from the successor of Washington and Jefferson. "All men are created free and equal," wrote the framers of the American Declaration of Independence. But if you happen to be born in the Pacific islands Mr. Coolidge the might of the wealthiest nation in the world will be graciously pleased to rescue you from so deplorable a condition. The ignorant and misguided islanders had indeed been so shortsighted that they had actually passed through their legislature an Act providing for a plebiscite on the question of independence. But fortunately for them Mr. Coolidge is there to look after their real interests, and in vetoing the Act the President points out that they have grown prosperous in the enjoyment of the great market of the United States from which independence would shut them out, that independence would mean a lowering of the stadard of living, and that it is an illusion to suppose that the United States would continue to guarantee the security and sovereignty of autonomous islands. Clearly the American Government has no intention of shirking its disagreeable responsibilities in the Orient.

SIKH MEMBERS' RESIGNATIONS.

WILL A. I. C. C. TAKE TIMELY ACTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So Malcom Hailey is pursuing his blundering policy even as Governor of the Punjab. We know how as Finance Member he ruined India's resources, trade and industry by sale of Reverse Councils. We also know, how his four successive deficit budgets left a load of one hundred crore of rupees on poor India. We further know how by patronising publicity committees of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs he could create dissensions amongst them, and thus press the Garudwara Bill on the unwilling Akalis.

The Sikhs, who stood by Britain in 1857-58; the Sikhs who have fought for the British in Europe, Africa and Asia; the Sikhs, who have been Britain's bulwark on the North West Frontier, and in every hazardous action, have been treated with rank ingratitude by Great Britain. For, who can forget

(1) The Jallianwalla Baug massacre at Amritsar?

(2) Or the cold blooded murders at Nankana by Udasi Mahants?

(3) Of the unspeakable persecution at Guruka Bag?

(4) Or the brutal hammering at Jaito?

(5) Or the long-drawnout trials of Akali leaders?

(6) Or the incarceration and confiscation of properties of hundreds of Akalis?

What has the Congress done for the Akalis, barring the valuable guidance given by Gandhiji and the Publicity Bureau under Mr. Panikar and Dr. Menon? The Akali prisoners are rotting in jails. All Sikhs demand their immediate release. The Punjab Council endorsed that demand. But blundering Hailey is unmoved; and so the Sikh M. L. C's are resigning under protest. Now that the A.I.C.C. meeting is postponed from the 5th to the 15th May, will not the President of the Congress proceed to Amritsar and study the situation on spot? He will have the benefit of Mrs. Naidu's cooperation; and he can visit Lahore and study local and provincial conditions.

It is a matter of great regret, import that the grave import deposition of the Maharaja of Nabha was not viewed with that prevision and precision as was done by the Akalis, Princes and Indian leaders And they have all had to pay their penalty for their gross remisness. The way the Maharaja has been deposed might have done credit to a Clive or to a Warren Hastings, but certainly not to an honest Macloglan or to a Chief Justice of England. Of course, we must not ignore the power behind the throne, J. Thompson, the Chief Secretary and right hand man of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Had the Akalis not relegated the Nabha question to a secondary position, they could have gained both their Gurdwaras and Udmaga Nabha for Maharaja Gurucharan Singh. Had the Princes put up their timely protest against this most arbitrary deposition, they could have stayed the hands of Thompson and Reading from Europeanising the administrations of Hyderabad, Kashmir, Indore, Patiala etc.

Let A.I.C.C. take up these questions; and demand the release of Akali prisoners and restoration of the Maharaja of Nabha to his own Gadi.

Let the A.I.C.C. appoint a sub-committee to carry on intensive agitation in this connection, and to co-operate with the S.G.P.C. in all possible ways to attain their end. After years of study and personal experience, the writer asserts, that the Akali and Nabha are vital and live issues, and their successful solution is essential for our country's freedom. Will the A.I.C.C. take timely action in this direction? Will the President be pleased to visit Amritsar, confer with the Sikh leaders and assure them of the hearty co-operation of the Congress? Let us hope so.—Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

JOINT ELECTORATES PREMATURE

RETICENCE OF HINDU LEADERS.

SIR M. SHAFI ON MUSLIM OFFER.

LAHORE, May 1.

At the general meeting of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League held here to-day, Sir Muhammed Shafi, the President delivered a lengthy address in the course of which he referred to the presidential address delivered by Mr. Kelkar at the Hindu Maha Sabha held at Cawnpore in December 1925 and the offers made by him to the Muslim community and said that all that the Delhi Muslim Conference did in March last was to accept the offer thus made only fifteen months previously, but, he said, almost immediately after the publication of the statement made by Mr. Jinnah the Punjab Hindu Maha Sabha passed a resolution declaring that the Congress had no right to represent the Hindu community in any negotiations with the Muslims and further that any settlement arrived at between the leaders of the Muslim League and those of the Congress, among whom Mahomedan leaders were included, would be in no way binding on the Hindu community. That, said Sir Muhammed in spite of the fact that the overwhelming majority of Muslims present at the Delhi Conference had nothing whatever to do with the Congress organisation.

HINDU LEADERS' RETICENCE.

He then referred to the resoutions adopted at Patna by the Hindu Maha Sabha and the opinions of the Hindu press and declared that there was not a single Hindu newspaper, whether conducted in English or in any of the vernaculars, which had accepted the proposition adopted at the Delhi Muslim Conference. In spite of Mrs. Naidu's efforts to draw him out, the speaker added, Mahatma Gandhi had refrained from expressing any opinion on the specific proposition adopted at Delhi, including merely in vague general platitudes not calculated to give any definite lead to the Hindu public opinion and neither Pandit Motilal Nehru nor Mr. Sen Gupta had come out with any declaration one way or the other.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO JOINT ELECTORATE.

Concluding Sir Muhammed said:—Until the mentality of the Hindu Maha Sabha undergoes the necessary change and that body comes to realise that without Hindu-Muslim unity the attainment of Swaraj for our common Motherland is an absolute impossibility, and finally until an effective guarantee of the protection of its vital interests is forthcoming, the Muslim community will continue to insist on the retention of separate communal electorates as an integral part of the Indian constitution. In the existing unfortunate conditions prevailing in this country, the introduction of joint electorates is certain to prove a periodically recurring cause of friction between the two great communities fatal to the cause of Indian nationalism and creative of difficult and complicated administrative problems for the Government.—A.P.

SETTLEMENT IN FULL.

TERMINATION OF GALSTAUN CASE

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The full amount of 32 lakhs of rupees has been paid by Mr. J. C. Galstan, the well known racehorse owner, in satisfaction of all suits and decrees against him pending before the Subordinate Judge, Alipore. It will be recalled that Mr. Dinshaw brought a suit in the court of the subordinate judge for the possession of the premises 23-2 in Lower Circular Road known as the Galstaun Park and other properties in terms of a mortgage bond for Rs. 3200,000. Twelve other suits were also brought by Mr. Dinshaw against him for the rent of the mortgaged properties. Two other money decrees obtained by Mr. Dinshaw against Mr. Gaulstaun were transferred from the Bombay High Court to the Alipore Court for execution, in the course of which certain racehorses were ordered to be attached and subsequently released.—A.P.

DISASTER IN FAIRMOUNT COLLIERY.

74 MINERS ENTOMBED

LONDON, May 1.

Fairmount, (West Virginia).—Seventy-four miners are entombed in New England Company's coal mine at Everettsvilel. The explosion wrecked the main entry. Two others have been killed and fifteen others injured.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1927.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

There is no doubt that in view of the criticism and suggestions that are pouring in from all sides, the whole policy and programme of the Congress will be considered afresh at the ensuing meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. We have ourselves offered our suggestions for modifying the Council resolution adopted by the Gauhati Congress so as to enable all parties to work together in the legislatures of the country and for adopting the new programme—in spirit, if not in letter—presented by the new Workers' and Peasants' Party of Bombay. But there is yet another department of activity that was deliberately shut up by the Congress at its historic session at Nagpur and which may with great advantage be revived in view of the present political situation in India and England. We mean the prosecution once again of a vigorous propaganda not only in England but also in other countries of Europe, America and Asia. It will be recalled that, in view of the great campaign of self-reliant Non-co-operation to be launched throughout the country, Gandhiji asked the Nagpur Congress to wind up the British Congress Committee and the paper "India" that had served so long and so well by educating public opinion in England and proposed instead to start an Information Bureau in London. Commander Wedgwood ad Mr. Holford Knight naturally opposed Gandhiji's proposals with great vigour and many arguments. But it was generally felt that India might well signalise the new era of militant agitation and non-violent mass action by ceasing all activities that might have the remotest show of mendicancy and dependence.

But whatever the wisdom of the new policy during the halcyon days of the Non-co-operation movement—which very nearly staggered the civilized world—it is perfectly clear that it would not do to rely to-day solely on our comparatively poor Council activities and on the still poorer poltical work that is being done in the country. It is also useful to remember that even the information bureau contemplated at Nagpur has not been started in London or elsewhere and though several leaders have been visiting London, Geneva and other places on various missions, personal and political, and have been doing some work informally by private discussions and very few speeches, no agency exists to-day—except for the committee started by Mrs. Besant to focus opinion in England and carry on continuous agitation. What is more, the statutory Commission will be shortly coming to India to inquire into the working of Reforms and to make recommendations for the future and it is quite evident that whatever service the Hon. Mr. Patel and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta may render spasmodically in this connection, there will now be greater need than ever before of having a well-financed representative Committee to educate public opinion—specially within the ranks of the Labour Party.

Nor need there be any anxiety about finding proper persons to carry on this supplementary work in England at a time when every assistance available from all quarters should be most heartily welcome to further the cause of our freedom. Mr. Saklatvala has now returned to England after touring in the country and his valiant assistance would be always available to us. But it is conceivable that the Congress leaders may not desire our cause to be definitely and irrevievably associated with the somewhat uncertain fortunes of the Communist Party. But even in that case. Mr. Saklatvala may render invaluable assistance from outside. The selection of the personnel to carry on the propaganda is, however, a matter of detail which the Congress may not find it difficult to settle. What we seek to emphasise is the sovereign need of appointing once again branches of the Congress organisation in England and in other countries of Europe and America and, last but not least, Asia, and we trust the ensuing meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will, so far from being held back by worn-out prejudices and archaic notions, face the issue squarely and take some practical steps, even in anticipation of the verdict of the next Congress, to set up an accredited agency in England as well as in as many important centres in other parts of the world as possible to begin a regular campaign before our cause is finally marred by the worst tactics of the present day Tory Government.

TIMELY WARNING.

In a plain straightforward speech, which did not mince matters and which was yet distinguished for its moderation and restraint, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, gave a timely warning at the quarterly meeting of that body both to the Government and the business community. He told the Government of India that Indian businessmen had taken due note of the step-motherly fashion in which they had been treated all along. He had severe words of just and pertinent criticism for the Government of Bombay for their reckless indifference in not listening to the advice of those representing business interests in Bombay in regard to the Industrial Housing and the reclamation schemes. To the Indian business communtiy his survey of the present situation of trade and industry in India and in the Presidency in particular should serve as a severe warning and it should induce them to play their due part in the political life the country. Only as a result of intimate co-operation between nationalist leaders and the captains of Indian industry can Indian merchants and traders hope to win their way to safety; only by such intimate association between the two sections can the frail barque of Indian industry and commerce hope to reach the haven of prosperity avoiding the perilous rocks upon which it is sure to founder as a result of the machinations of those, who, as Mr. Tairsee pertinently pointed out, are a nation of shop-keepers and are in this country "not for philathropic purposes" but to further their own business ends.

"Trade and industries instead of improving have gone from bad to worse" said Mr. Walchand and he declared that "the present situation is compared by those who are in a position to speak with authority on the subject, with the Japanese earthquake from the point of view of an economic and financial crisis." Who can say that this is not a true diagnosis of the situation? Who can deny that the "economic depression" to which Sir Purshottamdas drew pointed attention, was due mainly to the ruinous ratio policy of the Government and will intensify still further unless the leaders of the business community in alliance with the political leaders of the country make a united endeavour to secure political freedom which alone will put an end to the country's economic slavery. The worst fears of those who contended that the 18d. ratio was disastrous are already being realised. Agricultural wages are already reduced and there is great danger that they would be reduced still further. And yet Sir Basil Blackett and his friends were fond of reiterating the argument to catch the votes of the rural interests in the Assembly that it would be the 16d. ratio which would bring down agricultural and industrial wages. The new ratio has also affected middle class employment. There is greater unemployment among them than ever before, a matter to which Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas referred feelingly in his scathing condemnation of the Government's policy. But the Government of India and the local Government, who even threaten to close down the Industries Department, will remain irresponsive unless the leaders of the Indian business community make common cause with the rest of their countrymen in their struggle for political freedom.

A WELCOME APPEAL.

The Government of Bombay deserve to be congratulated on their decision to declare the day of Shivaji Tercentenary as a public holiday. We trust the millowners of Bombay will follow the good example set by Government by closing the mills to-morrow and thus enable the workers to participate in the celebrations. Muslims may differ from their Hindu fellow-countrymen in their estimate of Shivaji's life and work, but the test of Hindu-Muslim unity consists in the measure in which the members of one community share in the joys and sorrows of the other. In the present unnatural atmosphere, it is not surprising that rumours should have been set afloat to fan communal passions in this city which has been happily free from inter-communal feuds. The authorities of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, therefore, did well to take advantage of the presence of the President of the Congress in Bombay by calling a Conference of representatives of the two communities—a Conference which has resulted in the issuing of a manifesto which we publish elsewhere. The signatories do not concern themselves with the merits of the question of playing music before mosque. All they are concerned with is to ensure that the Ter-Centenary should be observed in a manner worthy at once of the great occasion and the city in which, as they rightly say, the relations between the different communities have been distinguished by amity and co-operation.

THE MUSLIM OFFER.

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

(By special arrangement with "The People" Lahore.)

During the last session of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi, some Muslim leaders met and formulated certain proposals which, if accepted by the Hindus, they considered, should form the basis of the next advance in the development of the Indian constitution. These proposals have been before the country for the last six weeks or so and have been discussed and commented upon in the Press and on the platform. Some leading Muslims and some Muslim organisations have repudiated them. Mr. Jinnah has explained that the whole scheme stands or falls together and that the proposals should be accepted or rejected "in toto." It is unfortunate that Mr. Jinnah should have taken up that attitude. His statement has taken away all the grace from the original offer. Moreover, it has considerably reduced the chances of being considered on the merits.

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION.

It is not clear as to who made the offer and on whose behalf and with what authority. If the proposals had come from a regularly constituted body such as the Muslim League or the Khilafat, their value would be different. Already the gentlemen in whose name the offer was made have started explaining and practically repudiating the same. The scheme still has a definite value of its own as coming from a number of Muslim leaders who pledged their word of honour to stand by it if accepted by the other side. But who are the other side? Suppose one set of Hindus meet together and accept the scheme "in toto", and another set of Hindus meet and reject it. What would be the result? Will Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues who propounded the scheme stand by it or will they drop it? The very language of the scheme is so vague and ambiguous as to make it an impossible thing "as an ultimatum" Its chief value lies in its affording a basis for education, agitation, discussion and consideration. As an ultimatum, it is valueless because Mr. Jinnah has no authority to bind any one except himself and a few persons of his way of thinking. No one on the other side has any right or authority to bind any one except himself or those who agree with him. Thus no one can give or accept an ultimatum. All that can be done is to consider and discuss the proposals with a view to educate public opinion and to prepare ground for authoritative action. It is my intention to discuss the proposals on their merits in the course of this article.

QUESTION OF RISKS.

The proposal of joint electorates is an excellent one. The Hindus have on the whole been in favour of the principle but the Muslims have insisted on separate electorates as a measure of protection against the Hindu majority. The situation has now changed. Even the Hindus are not now unanimous on the point as they also see risks in it. From a purely communal point of view the separate electorates are certainly the more desirable of the two; from a nationalist point of view, they constitute the greatest conceivable hindrance in the way of nationalism. The prevailing intense communal consciousness now disfiguring the public life of the country makes both parties nervous. There is a certain amount of risk to both the communities. It is said that the condition attached of having separate Legislative Councils for the N.W. Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Sind is the safeguard for that risk. This mentality, however, is fatal to and destructive of all chances of peace. The Hindus can very reasonably maintain that in handing over all the key provinces to the Muslims, they will be running a greater risk than is involved in the maintenance of separate electorates. In the Patna District in Bengal the Muslim majority have not allowed a single Hindu to be elected as a member of the District Board. Similar things have happened elsewhere. Suppose this mentality were to prevail in all the provinces, the supposed good of joint electorates will not only disappear but make the position of the Hindus almost impossible. The Muslims of the Frontier province can always summon their co-religionists from across the Frontier to help them in any aggressive scheme they may start against the Hindus of the rest of India. The Hindus have no such auxiliary force to fall back upon. The Hindus would thus be sowing the seeds of their destruction if they were to accept this scheme on the basis which underlies it. Looked at from this point of view, the Joint Electorates lose all their value if accompanied by the acceptance of the condition attached as a "sine qua non" of their acceptance. On the other hand if the scheme were to be discussed on the merits of each of the items of which it is composed, it would deserve the most responsive consideration which the Hindus could possibly give. Joint electorates are equally good or bad, safe or risky to both the communities. Let us take the risk and accept the principle for its own sake, apart from any other condition.

N. W. FRONTIER AND BALUCHISTAN.

As regards the conditions attached, the proposals to have a Legislative Council for the N.-W. Frontier Province may be made acceptable to the Hindus by agreement as to necessary changes in the system of administration that prevails there. The Frontier province consists of two parts: (a) the settled districts and (b) the agency tracts. We do not know if the Muslim leaders responsible for the offer insist on a Legislative Council covering both the areas. Any way, the system of judicial administration in that province is so crude and archaic that no scheme of self-government can even be entertained without assimilating that system to those that prevail in other provinces. If the N.-W. Frontier must have a Reformed Legislative Council it should first have a reformed judiciary. I am of opinion that the Hindus of the N.W. Frontier ought to reconcile themselves to the proposal, if their interests are sufficiently safeguarded by a thorough overhauling of the whole system of administration. Any way, it is impossible to accept it as a part of an ultimatum.

As to Baluchistan, I do not know what kind of Legislative Council the Muslims want for that place. Is it a Province? Do they know enough of it? All these questions ought to be gone into. In no circumstances should any one, Hindu or Muslim, accept any proposal which would impair the powers of the Military for the purpose of defence. As long as the defence of the Frontier, remains in the hands of the Government of India, any proposals for Legislative Councils in those provinces can be discussed and considered on merits, but to make them conditions precedent for the acceptance of joint electorates in other provinces is to my mind absurd.

The case of Sind is a bit different, but that also can be discussed and considered on its merits.

As to the principle on which seats should be reserved for the different communities the scheme propounded by Mr. Jinnah is rather silent. I do not know if Mr. Jinnah still claims the weightage allowed to Muslim minorities in U.P., Behar, Bombay, C.P., Madras and Assam. If he does not claim that weightage he ought to say so clearly and unambiguously. If, however, he still claims that weightage, even then he should say so clearly. To give the character of an ultimatum to a scheme which is full of so many ambiguities and uncertainties, and which has no authoritative sanction behind it, does not, to my mind, improve the situation. As for an alternative scheme the Hindu Mahasabha has suggested one. Others can, if they like, improve on it.

SHIVAJI AND RAMDAS

(BY M. B. UDGAONKAR.)

There was a time when the celebration of the Shivaji Festival was looked upon as seditious by the Government. The same Government during the days of the world war tried to collect recruits by reminding the Marathas of the prowess and patriotism of Shivaji. Princes of Maharashtra are taking a keen part in the Shivaji Memorial. The other day the Governor of Bombay advised the students of Kolhapur to emulate the patriotism and sacrifice of Shivaji. And we find now, the whole of India celebrating the tercentenary celebration of Shivaji with unprecedented enthusiasm and zeal. It is gratifying to note that although there is no unanimity among the historians about the exact date of the birth of Shivaji all are exerting their utmost to make these celebrations successful. In these holy days of the festival of Shivaji it is but natural that the life of the great Shivaji should evoke admiration and study from all quarters. I want in the following few lines to write about the influence of and the help given by the politician, Saint Ramdas, to the great Shivaji.

Recently at a literary discussion of the writings of Ramdas, a question was raised as to the exact time of the meeting of Ramdas with Shivaji. It has been agreed now practically by all historians that Shivaji was sixteen years old when he met Ramdas. It was suggested by some men that these two great men met each other after both had achieved their aims. This on the very face of it seems to be unlikely, as it is impossible to believe that the great Shivaji did not know of such a personality as Ramdas earlier. Mr. Deo, known for his love of Ramdas and his literature went to

(Continued on page 8)

Notes of the Day.

South Africa's Opportunity.

Will responsible elements amongst the White settlers of South Africa lose the opportunity of developing amicable relations with India which the Indian Agreement opens out for them or will they under the influence of the extremists from Natal throw away the golden chance of solving partially at least one race problem which has baffled them for more than half a century? The Indian problem, if they tackle it courageously now in a statesmanlike manner, is easy of solution because India and the Indian community in South Africa are in a position to realise the difficulties of the Hertzog Government. India has willingly adhered to the policy of not destroying the chance of securing a happy solution of the problem by intemperate criticism. But if Dr. Malan and his colleagues in the Union Government and the political party they depend upon in the Assembly do not declare at once that they will not tolerate the Natal extremist attitude, criticism of it in this country is bound to be plain-spoken.

A Sane Analysis.

It comes as a refreshing contrast to expressions of fanatical views at some recent communal gatherings in this country to read a sane analysis of the "Hindu-Muslim problem" in the "Indius" the monthly magazine published in London under the auspices of the Indian Students' Union and Hostel. The writer styles himself a "Mohammedan Indian". The choice of this nom de plume is in itself an indication of the catholic nature of the writer's views. "The only solution of the problem," he remarks, "which shall not be of the nature of a makeshift but which shall be both fruitful and lasting, is a universal and thorough education and intensive and comprehensive social reform." He has a sound word of advice too about the "thorny" problem regarding rights to slaughter cows and play music before mosques. "These rights", he says "are of course abstract rights, which may seriously be modified and even nullified, by extraordinary circumstances, all of which no human being can foresee. Apart from the general common sense reservation, that the above rights do not include the right to exercise those rights in a provocative manner one can lay down no hard and fast rules regarding them." We hope the good sense of the leaders of the two communities will be exercised in creating an atmosphere of mutual trust so that these rights can be modified with mutual consent. Legislation cannot solve these quarrels.

Very Inconvenient.

This is indeed very inconvenient! America persists in treating independently with the Nationalist Government of China in regard to the Nanking incidents. All along the practice has been that all the Big Powers have been united in their noble endeavour to help China to secure stable Government. An item in that endeavour has always been to supply one or the other warring Tuchuns with arms and ammunitions and then piously to declare that the Powers have been shocked to hear of the domestic strife in China and have resolved upon an Agreement to limit the supply of armaments to that hapless country. Now that the Chinese have seen through such "help" the Powers find it difficult to get along with them; what is more unfortunate—for the Powers but very fortunate for China—is that they show a lack of concert amongst themselves.

Futile Endeavour.

This is the Nationalist Government's great opportunity and Mr. Chen can be trusted to take advantage of it to secure Japan's unwillingness to fall in line with Britain however much the latter may allure her with tempting promises. Japan will do well to see the supreme advantage of the American position in China instead of making a futile endeavour to find "common ground" between the United States and Britain and help in the re-formation of concert of Powers. The Chinese are convinced that this means a concert for joint coercion and their hostility and bitterness for foreigners is sure to increase if such a concert comes into existence again.

In For a Bitter Fight.

The Unionists, as Lord Birkenhead loves to call the Conservative forces who support the Baldwin Government, will not be terrified even if thirty thousand meetings are held by the British Labourities against the notorious Trade Unions Bill. This is the hectoring language of Lord Birkenhead in answer to the Labour announcement that three thousand meetings will be held in Great Britain to protest against the measure. "Unfurl all your Red Flags" says his Lordship to Labour, "when you have done it all, the bill is going through Parliament." This provoking declaration made with the cocksure consciousness that St. Baldwin, who prays for "Peace in our Time, O Lord," has a thumping majority behind him in Parliament, is bound to anger Labour and touch it to the quick. As Mr. George Hicks declared, the Bill could be fought by Labour to the bitter end. It is significant that non-co-operation in the committee stage of the measure is also to be considered by the Labour M.P.'s as an effective weapon in their grim fight.

SHIVAJI TER-CENTENARY

APPEAL FOR AMITY & CO-OPERATION.

ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE MANIFESTO

BOMBAY, May 1.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Congress President, arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning from Nasik and was accorded an informal reception. He spent a busy day meeting leaders of the different political groups and exchanging views on political unity, Muslim proposals re joint electorates on certain conditions etc.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. D. V. Gokhale, editor of "The Mahratta," had come to Bombay to meet Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar evidently in connection with his Maharashtra tour. S. Srinivasa Iyengar left for Poona last night.

In the evening, there was an informal conference at the Congress House convened under the auspices to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to meet Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and have an informal exchange of views. The invitation, it is understood, included within the purview of the Conference question of Hindu Muslim unity with special reference to the Muslim proposals and the question of music before mosques, political unity etc. —Free Press.

INFORMAL CONFERRNCE

The conference which was convened by the P. C. C. on Sunday was attended amongst others, by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar Mr. B. G. Horiman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Balabhai T. Desai, Maulana Saukat Ali, Mr. Fazl Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. F. G. Ginwala Dr. M. B. Welkar, Dr. N. D Savarkar, Mr. S. K. Bole, Rajah Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Khan Bahadur Sulemain Kasam Mitha, Moulvi Abdul Rauf, Haji Noor Mahomed, Haji Kumar Ahmed, Mr. Zahid Ali and others.

Attention was drawn at the conference to the rumours spread in the city that advantage would be taken of the procession in connection with the celebrations of the Ter-Centenary of Shivaji to assert the right of Hindus to play music before mosques. Some of the members of the celebration committee declared that no such idea had been entertained by the organisers of the celebrations. It was generally agreed that in order to ensure peaceful celebration of the Ter-Centenary a manifesto signed by those present might be issued.

THE SIGNATORIES.

Srinivasa Iyengar, Maulana Shaukat Ali, B. G. Horniman, K. F. Nariman, B. T. Desai, Noormahoed Ahmed, Jehangir Patel, M. B. Velkar, S. A. Velkar, S. A. Brelvi, V. A. Desai, Abdur Rehman Sidiqi, N. R. Gokhale, Haji Ahmed Bhivandiwala, R. B. Asavle, Abdul Yusuf Khan, R. S. Padbidri, Abdul Raoof, P. G. Shhasrabudhe, Ahmad Ahmed, S. R. Sardesai, Suleman Cassim Mehta, F. J. Ginwala, S. K. Bole, Fazul Ebrahim Rahimtoola, B. G. Kher, Qamar Ahmed, Govindlal Shivlal, Sayed Zakir Ali, L. D. Dhawle, Shuaib Quorashi, K. A. Padhyae, Mohamed Irfan, M. D. Savarkar, M. Kootbudin, C. R. Athavle, Kamalnath B. Sanzgiri, R. S. Nimbkar, B. R. Kagal.

URGENT MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Shivaji Ter-Centenary Celebrations Committee will be held at Tandekar Bhavan at 12 noon to consider an urgent matter in connection with the celebration.

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY,

CELEBRATIONS IN BARODA.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, April 30.

Now a days there appears to be some life in Baroda which is otherwise very dull. The Barodians are celebrating the Tercentenary Festival of Shree Shivaji Maharaja on the 3rd of May and about a week onwards. A Committee has been formed which has formed various Sub-Committees to carry out the various duties such as collection of funds, arrangements for Shamianas and light, etc. Every one is moving to and fro with an amount of zeal and thus is trying to pay his respects to the National Hero. The Baroda State too, has appreciated the movement and the State is going to help the Committee with several elephants with howdas and amarees, one paga with huddas, and a company of infantry with the whole State band. There will also be a public holiday on May 3. The State has indeed helped the Committee and will surely help still more but the absence of His Highness is and will be strongly felt because the august presence of His Highness on this holy occasion would have given a still greater splendour to the Festival.

The main item of the Festival is the procession of the image of Shree Shivaji Maharaja, which starts on the second evening from the studio of the artist Kolhatkar goes along the Palace Road, Nyaya Mandir, Jubilee Garden, Tower, Maharaja Theatre, Nilkantheshwar Mahadeo to Shree Jumma Dada Vyayam Mandir. The procession is expected to be a very big one as all the State officers, and even some members of the Royal Family too are expected to join the procession all on foot. On the Third of May in the morning the idol of Shree Shivaji Maharaja will be placed with all the due religious rites in the specially newly erected building "Shree Shivaji Mandir" situated in the Jumma Dada Vyayam Mandir premises. Every one will pay his respects to Shree Shivaji Maharaja by offering his humble individual muzzarah. In the evening Madhav Boova will treat the audience with keertan while during the night the bards will sing songs about Heroes and Powadas.

On the evening of the 4th there will be a "Scout Show" followed by a gathering of the Physical culture Institutions.

On the evening of the 5th Shrimat Swami Sarvadanand will deliver a speech under the presidentship of Mr. Matoo Bhai Kantawala and at night there will be a musical concert under the Direction Ganpatrao Vasaikar.

On the evening of the 6th ladies will assemble to pay their homage to Shree Shivaji Maharaja: at night there will be Bhajan.

The evening of the 7th will display a collection of sports by the Baroda army people under the Presidentship of General Shinde and at night Mr. Chandra Shankar Pandya of Nadiad will deliver a lecture under the Presidentship of Mr. Nand Nath Dixit the Commissioner of Education.

On the evening of the 8th and 9th there will be keertan by Mr. Ghate Engineer and the Dungle of wrestling respectively.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY

The celebrations of the ter-centenary of Shivaji Maharaj will take place from Tuesday the 3rd to Monday the 9th instant. The main features of these celebrations will be opening ceremony at the Damodhar Thackersey Hall, Parel, and a procession which will start at the Gowalia Tank at 8 a.m. on Tuesday.

The undersigned have been told hat rumours have been spread in the city that advantage will be taken of this occasion to assert the right of the Hindoos to play music before the Mosque. The Hindoo signatories of this Manifesto desire to assure the Muslim Brothers that no such idea has ever been proposed to be entertained by them, and such a suggestion is totally abhorant to the spirit of the occasion and to the minds of all responsible Hindoos.

The Tercentenary Celebrations Committee has requested through the Press all non-Hindoo citizens to participate in all the celebrations.

The signatories earnestly appeal to all citizens of all communities to preserve on this occasion the amity and co-operation which has always prevailed in Bombay between the different communities.

LEST WE FORGET.

RASHTRIYA UTSAVA MANDAL INAUGURATED

MADRAS, May 1.

Madras celebrated the fourth day of the Shivaji Ter-centenary Week with no less enthusiasm than on previous days. There were bahjanas and harikathas in which Shivaji's inspiring deeds were related.

Later in the evening a public meeting was held to inaugurate Rashtriya Utsava Mandal or Indian National Festival Association. Mr. Adinarayana Chettiar M.L.C. presided. He said, that such an Association was intended to foster the spirit of Nationalism and to keep green the memory of Indian heroes.—Free Press.

NANKING OUTRAGES

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BRITAIN AND U. S.

ENGLAND TO CO-OPERATE WITH JAPAN

LONDON, May 1.

Shanghai.—A Japanese sem official telegram from Peking states that in view of the likelihood of the United States opening negotiations with the Nationalist Government independently of other powers with regard to the Nanking outrages Britain appears to favour a prompt presentation of a second Note without waiting for America. The despatch says there are indications that Britain desires further practical co-operation with Japan regarding this as the only way to bring about a settlement of the incident. Japan, it concludes is exerting herself to find a common ground as between Britain and the United States in order that five powers, as had been intended, may take joint action.—Reuter.

BRITISH FORCES IN CHINA.

DEMAND FOR RECALL

At a meeting held at the House of Commons, on 8th ulto., it was decided to from the British section of the League against Imperialism. Mr. A. Fenner Brockway was elected Chairman, Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., Treasurer, and Mr. R. Bridgeman Provisional Secreatry.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"The British section of the League against Imperialism re-affirms the Resolution adopted at the recent Congress at Brussels in favour of the recognition of the independence and sovereignty of China, demands the withdrawal of all British and Indian forces from China and, if held to be necessary, the evacuation of British nationals from points considered dangerous.

It urges the British Labour Movement to consider means of placing an embargo upon the manufacture of war material and its transport to China, and urgently calls the attention of the public to the grave danger of war on an extended scale if troops and armaments continue to be poured into China. It calls for immediate negotiations with the Chinese Nationalist Government, believing that a settlement, just both to British and China can be obtained."

BALDWIN AND HIS GOVERNMENT BLAMED.

LABOUR PROTEST AGAINST GRIP ON CHINA.

The British Labour Council for Chinese Freedom having received the latest reports of recent happenings in Nankin, Shanghai, and other ports and towns in China, reaffirms its previous declarations on behalf of Chinese Freedom and Independence under the six headings recently published, enters its emphatic protest against the continued sending of troops to China and places the entire responsibility on the shoulders of Mr. Baldwin and his Government for the insults and death sustained by British and other foreign nationals in China and the death and injury sustained by the Chinese people, and urges the Labour Movement, industrial and political, to continue its support of the policy of the Movement as expressed in this resolution and in the declaration of the Party through the Joint Council and in the House of Commons. Especially do we demand the immediate withdrawal of troops, warships and aircraft and the reference to arbitration of all questions connected with recent disturbances and the immediate re-opening of negotiations for peace with the Nationalist Government of China.

NON-PAYMENT OF TAX IN ALIBAG.

INCREASE IN LAND REVENUE RESISTED.

AGRICULTURISTS SOLIDLY UNITED.

ALIBAG, April 30.

The movement for non-payment of land revenue assessment in Alibag is spreading. Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Editor of "The Maharatta" addressed several meetings and urged people to be firm. The last date for payment of the second instalment of the assessment has expired with the 15th of April. Notices are being issued against those who have not paid, threatening distraint process against those who do not pay within ten days. Assessees are being organised to resist voluntary payment and to allow the assessment to be levied forcibly by distraint process.

APPLICATIONS DISMISSED.

The facts briefly are: Mr. Hood, the present Collector of Kolaba District acting as settlement officer recommended revisions of assessment representing an increase of 33 per cent. on Khariff land and 66 per cent. on Bagayat lands. The revision settlement was declared and introduced on the 26th July, 1926. Applications were sent to higher authorities soon after the declaration of revision of settlement protesting against the proposed increase and praying for relief. The applications were dismissed on the ground that no case had been made out. Then claim was made for one year's remission under section 104 of the Land Revenue Code. It is contended for the people that in accordance with the Government resolution in the Revenue department No. 1447 dated 27th February, 1901, the introduction of new settlement ought to be made after the first August and before the date of the 1st instalment which for Kolaba district is 15th February. The settlement was declared on the 26th July 1926 and Government contend that the requirement of section 104 of the Land Revenue Code is fulfilled by their not bringing into force the increased settlement for the year 1925|26. It is contended for the people that by announcing the settlement only four days before the expiry of the revenue year Government cannot claim to have waived the increased revenue for a year for which it had not become due and that the remission should be for 1926-27 as well. The amount involved in the suspension of the proposed increase in the assessment is Rs. 83,000 for Alibag Taluka alone.

REVENUE MEMBER'S SUGGESTION.

The people of Alibag Taluka met in a public meeting on the 3rd October 1926 and

TRIUMPH OF VEGETARIANISM.

EXPERIMENT WITH WATER CURE.

GANDHIJI AT CHAUPATY SANDS.

AHMEDABAD, May 1.

In the latest instalment of his autobiography in "The Navajivan", Gandhiji writes of the dilemma that faced him soon after he had settled down in Bombay. His second son Manilal fell dangerously ill and the doctor that was called in for consultation advised that Manilal should be given eggs as his health was very bad. Gandhiji was pledged to vegetarianism and he could not agree to this treatment and he requested the doctor to agree to his method of following the cure by pure water. The doctor, who was, says Gandhiji, a good old Parsi, consented, and Gandhiji began his experiment but with little success. At this reverse Gandhiji grew anxious and he began to be worried of what people would say if they came to know of his experiment. But Gandhiji, though depressed, as a last resort, covered Manilal in a cold blanket. The temperature would not go down and Gandhiji again grew anxious. In that mental condition he sought the refuge of fresh air and repaired to Chaupaty, leaving Manilal in the care of his mother. At Chaupaty, Gandhiji says, he began to look at the stars and the heaven. Gandhiji was uneasy. He prayed to God to give him strength. Immediately anxious of his son, he returned to the house and his son was pleased to see his father. Manilal was perspiring profusely; temperature had gone down and the demon of fever against which Manilal was fighting was running away. This gave a pleasant surprise to Gandhiji and he says it was a triumph of self-confidence.—Free Press.

COMRADES ONE AND ALL.

"BLOOD IS RED EVERYWHERE."

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY

The labour circles of Bombay were all life and animation, when for the first time the city workmen celebrated the "May Day", conventionally called the "Workers' Day" all over the world. Hundreds of workmen belonging to almost all the unions in the city had flocked to the Foras Road junction whence the big procession was to start. The faces of all those who participated in the celebration were beaming with hope and enthusiasm.

THE HUGE PROCESSION.

The huge procession of workmen with their leaders started at 3 p.m. from the Municipal Gardens at Foras Road Junction. Among others Messrs. N. M. Joshi, P. Spratt, D. R. Thengdi and Jhabwalla were present at the procession from beginning to end. Some of the so-called leaders of the Labour movement were only conspicuous by their absence. It was, indeed, a fully representative procession as it included almost every Trade Union in the city. Men were carrying red flags, banners and buntings in their hands. The series of "Jays" was a very lengthy one beginning with "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jay" and ending with "Municipal Workers' Union Ki Jay," including all the labour leaders in between the two.

PEACEFUL CONDUCT.

The conduct of the processionists was all through very peaceful. With bands and other musial instruments playing in the front, the procession marched through Kamathipura, Madanpura, Sankli Street, Victoria Gardens, Lalbag and on to the place of meeting. At every curve the procession was gaining strength till at DeLisle Road it could have numbered several thousands. Before a mosque in Madanpura, the music was stopped and the processionists, no matter to whatever religion they belonged, paid their homage to the sacred place. The unmistakable feature of the procession was that it was thoroughly cosmopolitan. Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Christians and even an Englishman (Mr. Spratt) had all alike congregated together in a common comradeship. There was no communal bias expressed or understood in any item of the celebration. Mr. Spratt, the great Trade Unionist of England, who was walking on foot all the time with the procession, was questioned by a Police Sub-Inspector as to why he also participated in the celebration and carried a red flag in his hand. "It is for all, you can also take the red flag in your hands; blood is red everywhere;" was the quick rejoinder of Mr. Spratt who sees oneness in all the workers of the world.

SOME DISQUIETING FEATURES.

With all honour to those who organised the celebration and made it a success, it has to be said that the procession was not without its disquieting features. Some of the leaders were sitting in a motor car and driving with the procession. They could not get down even when the front wheels of the motor car were punctured. Riding a motor car with a labour processions appears just a bit of Capitalism in the midst of Communism. It is a well-known fact that even men like M. Stalin, the President of the Soviet Republic and M. Chicherin, the Russian Foreign Minister, walk on foot in their labour processions in Russia. The idea is that the workmen must always feel that their leaders is one of them. Another disquieting feature was that not a thread of Khaddar was noticeable in any of the flags, bunting and banners that were so profusely displayed in the procession. The total absence of Khaddar was resented by many a friend of labour movement. But all this is only by the way. The leaders of yesterday's celebration surely deserve warmest gratitude for the labour they had to undergo in order to make the celebration a creditable success.

THE MASS MEETING.

At about 7 p.m. the huge procession rolled on in the spacious maidan near DeLisle Road. It now numbered several thousands at the lowest computation. A big mass meeting of workmen was held, Mr. Thengdi presiding.

FOR 90 PER CENT. PEOPLE.

Mr. Jhabwalla who opened the proceedings of the meeting, told the workmen the importance of the May Day celebration. The Councils and Assembly, he said, were only for 10 per cent. of the population. The masses which numbered no less than 90 per cent. were far away from them. The workers of India, he proceeded, had to wage war against the evils of Capitalism. It was the sacred duty of workmen to unite together in Trade Unions and close up their ranks. The time had come, Mr. Jhabwalla concluded, when the workmen of the world had to strive for their liberation.

NONE BUT YOURSELVES.

Mr. Thengdi who followed, emphasized the fact that the sufferings of workmen were the same everywhere. The poverty of workmen, he said, could not be removed by anybody else except themselves. The speaker exhorted the labourers of Bombay to join the Trade Unions speedily and work to ameliorate their unhappy lot.

Explaining the importance of the day, Mr. N. M. Joshi said that it was a day when workmen of the world had to consider their condition and try to better it in the best way possible. The world was not getting poorer, he went on to say, as it seemed to be. There was abundance in the world but the only difficult was that it was not available to those who were responsible for its production. It had all been monopolised by rich men and Capitalists. The speaker made a fervent appeal to the Bombay workers to join the Trade Unions, thereby increasing their strength. He further told them that once they joined the Trade Union, then it was their duty to abide by the laws of that Union. Loyalty to Unions was loyalty to themselves. The more they were, the greater was their strength. Then there was the necessity of starting unions even outside Bombay and other big cities. All workers in India must be enthused by the spirit that they were all brothers. The speaker then asked the Trade Unions to fraternize with the Unions of the world. Referring to the Trades Unions Bill in England, Mr. Joshi said that that bill was a Capitalistic measure to cripple the growing power of the Trade Unions in that country. The Trade Unions of Bombay, he added, should send a message of sympathy to the workers of England in their struggle against the passing of the Trade Unions Bill.

PROTEST AGAINST TRAMWAY FARES.

Mr. Mirajkar warned the workers that if they did not form themselves into unions their position would be worse. The Government, he said, was a friend of the rich and it would never come to the rescue of poor labourers. The destiny of the workers was in their own hands. The speaker then referred to the Tramways Company and vigorously condemned their new proposal to increase the tram fares. The following resolution was carried with acclamation:

"This meeting of Bombay workmen strongly protests against the proposed increase in the tramway fares."

TWO RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. K. N. Jogalekar then moved the following resolutions which were unanimously carried:

"There is no liberation for workers unless the workers unite and shape their destiny. It is, therefore, necessary that the ownership of the instruments of production must go to the workers themselves."

"This meeting of the workmen of Bombay strongly protests against the Trade Unions Bill which has been introduced by the Conservative Government in the British House of Commons."

ARDUOUS TASK.

Mr. Spratt paid a glowing tribute to those labour leaders who organised the May Day celebration and made it a success. The task before the workers of the world, he continued, was very arduous and they had to face it with courage and perseverance. It was the bounden duty of every labourer to join the Trade Union and make it stronger. In his opinion, there should be one big and representative Union instead of several disjointed petty unions. He was sure that if 1,50,000 workmen engaged in cotton mills of Bombay united, there was no power that would resist their Union. That was the chief lesson that the May Day had to teach. He thanked the Bombay workmen for the sentiment of friendliness which they had expressed for the Trade Unions in Great Britain. He called the Trade Unions Bill a serious and a bad bill.

After several other speakers had addressed the meeting, the huge gathering dispersed.

MR. BOSE'S COUNTER PROPOSALS.

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, elder brother of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who went to Burma to see Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has returned to Calcutta. He informs the press that there is no improvement in the general condition of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. His fever is still continuing. Sweating has at present subsided but pain in the lungs is causing great anxiety. He has been strictly advised to keep to bed. Major Findlay, Superintendent of Insein jail, it is stated, is definitely of opinion that it is a case of pthisis. He is understood to have recommended to the Burma Government the immediate removal of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to a dry healthy hill station in India. He apprehends that if Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is allowed to stay at Insein after the break of the monsoon his condition might be worse.

Regarding Government's offer of conditional release it is understood that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has made counter proposals which are under consideration of the Government.—Free Press.

BLUSTER AND BRAVADO.

BIRKENHEAD ON GOVERMENT'S UNFLINCHING ATTITUDE

LABOURITES TO BOYCOTT TRADE UNIONS' BILL

LONDON, May 1.

On the eve of the great debate in the House of Commons on Trade Unions Bill it is reported that the Government have decided on the amendment making a general lock out equally illegal with a general strike. The Labourites are discussing the proposal to "boycott" the bill in the Committee stage. Meanwhile, both sides are developing very vigorous campaigns for and against the bill throughout the country.

An emphatic declaration of the Government's attitude was made by Lord Birkenhead in a speech at Manchester in which, he said, they were told there were to be three thousand meetings against the bill but not thirtythousand meetings would terrify the spirit of the Unionist party. "Here and now we say: Call all your meetings. Blow all your trumpets. Make all your speeches. Unfurl all your red flags and when you have done it all the bill is going through Parliament and now".—Reuter's Special.

GOVT. ACTUATED BY HIGHEST MOTIVE.

RUGBY, April 30.

Replying to the National Industrial Alliances proposal to suspend the progress of the Trade Union Bill the Prime Minister says that in view of the arrangements made he cannot entertain the suggestion. He hopes that the Alliance will recognise that Government have no other motive in introducing it than to deal in the interests of the whole community with a situation created by the events of the last year. It is not intended to prejudice the wellbeing or curtail any legitimate activity of Trade Unions and he does not think that the Bill will be found on an examination to have any such effect. He believes that when the proposals of the Bill are more clearly understood it will be found they will not hamper the movement for industrial peace.—B.O.W.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

RUSSIA DECIDES TO PARTICIPATE

LONDON, May 1.

Geneva.—Litvinoff has telegraphed to Sir Eric Drummond that the Soviet will co-operate in the International Economic Conference which commences on May 4th in consequence of the Sovieto-Swiss settlemnt and will send a delegation headed by Osinsny, Director of the Central Statistical Board which will include ex-Finance Commissar Sokoltikog.—Reuter.

EXPORT OF RUBBER FROM MALAYA

LONDON, April 30.

The Colonial Office announces that the percentage of the standard production of rubber which may be exported at the minimum rate of duty frm Ceylon and Malaya for the quarter beginning the 1st of May will be sixth.—Reuter Special.

KARNATAK LOCAL BOARDS CONFERENCE.

DHARWAR, Apr. 30.

At to-day's sitting of the Karnatak Local Bodies' Conference two papers read by Mr. Gunjikar and Mr. Padagaoker regarding local self-Government service evoked lively discussion. The essayists had suggested that in order to ensure security of tenure and non-interference by party cliques the control of local self-Government services be entrusted an elected central body. The suggestions were severely criticised by several speakers. In putting the resolution embodying the suggestions the President gave it his support and on being put to vote the resolution was carried nem com.

Another resolution urging devolution of greater powers to taluka local boards was carried though Presidents of district local boards opposed it.

Mr. Master, Collector of Dharwar read a paper on the framing of the budget.

After some more resolutions had been carried the President brought the proceedings to a close with an appeal to members to join the Local Self-Government Institute.

The next session of the Conference has been invited to Bijapur and will be held in January next year.—Free Press.

DATE CHANGED TO 16TH INST.

SIMLA, April 30

The Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha will meet at Birla House in Bombay on 16th May instead of 6th May. —A. P.

PEOPLE UNITED AND LEADERS DIVIDED.

NEED FOR A MASS MOVEMENT.

PLEA FOR CONGRESS UNITY

BOMBAY, May 1.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Congress, arrived in Bombay this morning from Calcutta, having broken his journey 'en route' for a few hours' stay at Nasik where he addressed a well-attended public meeting at Godaveri Ghat last evening.

He observed that while on the one hand among the people generally, there was a visible and rapid consolidation of the national forces, on the other hand, both among the Congress leaders and workers, and among the non-Congress leaders and workers there were frequent differences, communal political and personal, which had divided the country at the present time. These differences were taken advantage of by the Indian and British Governments. There could not be a mass movement, which was most needed now, unless there was working unity and co-operation among the majority of Congressmen in every one of the provinces. The time had come when they should make a strenuous attempt to bring about unity in the Congress, for he found that communal differences were due to differences among Congressmen themselves. It was idle to blame the masses, the blame was undoubtedly on those upon whom responsibility devolved. We must, he said, forgive and forget our differences. Election fights and all misunderstandings must be completely forgotten.

ARTIFICIAL DIFFERENCES.

Mr. Iyengar proceeded to condemn communal differences as artificially created and explained that there could be no advancement of any special community, unless there was national general advancement. He exhorted the people not to submit to communal leadership and advised them to pluck from their hearts the weed of communalism, which was chocking the growth of nationalism and to strengthen and fortify the Congress which was the only non-communal organisation to which all should look for India's moral and material improvement and for winning freedom and Swaraj.

Mr. Iyengar is having an informal talk on the subject of Congress unity with Mr. Jayakar and other Responsivist leaders at Mr. Jayakar's house this evening.—A.P.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF MUSLIMS.

BELGAUM CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

BELGAUM, April 30.

The Karnatak Moslem Educational Conference met again to-day morning. At the outset the President read out several messages wishing success to the Conference.

The Conference then passed several resolutions one of which requested Government to create an Anglo-Urdu School for each district or appoint Urdu knowing graduates to teach Urdu in the lower three standards of English schools. Another asked for the removal of the restrictions on admission to the Anglo-Urdu school of Hubli. A third requested the trustees of Dadu Kaji Trust to give scholarships to Moslem students in Dharwar Karnatak College and a fourth demanded that one third of the members of the school board of every district local board should be Mahomedans. The Conference is continuing.—A.P.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

37 INDIAN STATES REPRESENTED

SIMLA, April 30.

No less than 37 Indian States have agreed to send representatives to the Opium Conference to be held here on the 26thand 27th under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Das. Twenty are from Central India and fifteen from Rajputana. The following are the names of the States: From Central India: Ajaigarh, Alirajpur, Baoni, Bhopal, Bijawar, Charkhari, Chhatarpur, Datia, Dervas, Junior Branch, Dhar, Indore, Jaora, Narsingarh, Orchha, Panna, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rema, Samthar, Sitamau, Gwalior, Baroda. From Rajputana: Alwar, Banswara, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kishengarh, Kotah, Mewar, Partazgarh, Sirohi, Tonk.—A. P.

GOVERNOR CONGRATULATES SEN GUPTA

WISHES FOR SUCCESSFUL TERM OF MAYORALTY

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The Governor of Bengal has sent a telegram to Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta offering his best wishes for the successful term of office as the Mayor of Calcutta. Mr. Sen Gupta has thanked His Excellency in reply.—A.P.

More reports of cyclonic storms have been received from the mofussil districts. Noakhali has suffered badly although there has been no loss of life.—A.P.

RECIPROCITY OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

CURE FOR HINDU-MUSLIM DISSENSIONS.

ROLE OF PARSIS IN INDIAN POLITICS

A public meeting of the Parsis of Bombay was held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Mazdyasani Mandal so far a non-political institution, Mr. P. J. Murzban, M.L.C. Editor of "Jame Jamshed" presiding. The day was a land mark in the history of the Mazdyasani Mandal as it decided to extend its sphere of activity and decided to give its full share in the political movement in the country. The meeting on Sunday evening was the first held under the auspices of the Mandal where speeches on politics were made. Several Parsi ladies attended.

MANDAL'S ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Marzban at the outset referred to the extension of the Mandal's activities and congratulated the organisers of the institution on their widening their outlook. He next referred to the political activities in the country particularly those carried on by the Indian National Congress and deplored the change that had come over the Congress since it had passed under the extremist sway. Mr. Marzban referred to the policy of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and said that had the Congress followed that policy faithfully for all the past few years, the national institution would not have sufferred so much. Concluding Mr. Marzban appealed to the Parsis to take greater interest in politics and follow the lead given by Sir Pherozeshah.

The audience was then treated to music and song by Mr. R. Bhesania.

Mr. M. K. Patel then delivered and illuminating address on the present political situation and the role of Parsis therein He said:—

The redemption of the promise of self-Government made to this country by Great Britain, through its responsible Ministers, from the floor of the British House of Commons, is a subject on which the attention of the people of India has been fixed almost with feverish anxiety. England has now definitely acknowledged political and national independence to be the ultimate goal of India. But the conflict between England and India has not yet ceased, firstly because the Indians as a nation have now no faith in British promises and secondly because no limit of time has been assigned for the grand consummation.

DAY OF DESPOTISMS ENDS.

Stimulated by contact with Western civilisation, India has awakened to a new realisation of self-consciousness, and the reactionary policy of the Imperial Government has hastened the nation's demand for Swaraj. The British Government in India are now face to face with a great upheaval which has revolutionised all departments of thought, inspired the aspirations of diverge communities, and infused the sense of nationality throughout a vast and surging empire. The day of despotisms and bureaucracies is drawing to a close. The day of democracies is opening out.

England poses before the world as the avowed champion of liberty, and yet whenever the people of India clamour for a share in the Government of the country, British statesmen try to pacify the people by an extension of the legislative councils, quietly ignoring the fact that the mere extension is a small matter and that what is wanted is a real voice in the administration.

PROBLEM BEFORE ENGLISH STATESMEN.

Self-Government within the Empire is the goal of Indian ambition and the problem that now lies before English statesmen to solve is, whether they would grant freedom to India in the near future or continue their old policy of benevolent despotism. Lord Morley tried to solve the problem, but his halting reforms proved him too weak for his environment. His successor Mr. Montagu colved a more negerous scheme, but it was hedged in with conditions which deprived it of half its value.

But it is easy to find fault with the Government. Of course, it is not blameless, but it is mainly we ourselves whom we should blame, because we have not done our duty to ourselves, our fellow countrymen and our country, with all our strength.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Hindu-Moslem Unity is the question of questions in this country to-day. Unless all the communities resident in India especially Hindus and Mahomedans, make up their minds to pull on together under all conditions and circumstances, India is doomed for ever. If it is impossible for them to achieve a real and lasting unity then it is clear that Swraj can only remain an idle dream. It would be impossible for anyone to dispute the proposition that no community in the world has the right to claim religious freedom unless it is prepared to concede the same religious freedom to other communities. The non-recognition of this principle in India is chiefly responsible for the present Hindu-Moslem dissensions.

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

We are told that the Hindus being in a numerical majority will override all other classes, especially the Parsis. Of all the races of India, the Parsis are the last that should entertain any apprehension of unfair treatment by reason of their numerical inferiority inasmuch as the Parsis were the first to sow the seed of Nationality which has germinated in the Indian soil. And the educated Hindus cannot forget the fact, except during short periods of communal frenzy on rare occasions. Whatever political progress India has made within the last four decades is mainly due to the wise guidance and unremitting toil of that saintly politician and patriot Dr. Dadabhai Nawroji and his two able lieutenants Sir Pherozsha Mehta and Sir Dinsha Wacha. Moreover, it should be remembered that it is not numbers but pluck, energy, and enterprise that ultimately tell. Then there is another thing in favour of the Parsis. Their aptitude to adapt themselves to their environments is so great that they need never despair of being in a flourishing condition, whoever may be the rulers of India. Whether the Portuguese held sway over the land, or the Moghuls governed the country, or the Marathas dominated the peninsula, the Parsis were ever prosperous.

NO CAUSE FOR FEAR.

A glance at the history of Native States would show that the highest offices have often been conferred upon the Parsis by Indian Rulers. Hyderabad is a Mahomedan State, Baroda is a Hindu State, and yet in both, the Parsis have ever held the highest posts. Then again, the results of the Municipal and Council elections in Bombay serve to prove that whenever thoroughly qualified Parsis have put themselves forward, hundreds of Hindus have voted for them. So long as Parsi pluck, Parsi enterprise, and Parsi philanthropy are not dead, they need never fear that their interests will suffer at the hands of the Hindus in case Swaraj is granted to this country. The Parsis have ever been the staunchest well-wishers of their adopted Motherland and have re-paid with compound interest the obligation conferred upon them by Jadav Rana who had allowed their forebears to land on this soil. There is a lot of exaggeration in the oft repeated charge that the community is apathetic towards the political welfare of the country.

Still I think Parsis would be acting wisely if they showed their sympathy for the political aspirations of the Hindus and Mahommedans by greater and more overt political activities. On the other hand the Hindus would do well to as sure the minor communities like the Mahomedans, Parsis, Jews, Christians etc. that their interests would be quite safe under Swaraj.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

After deploring lack of unity among leaders Mr. Patel concluded:—"We are on the eve of great political changes in the country. The Royal Commission is about to be appointed. Let the leaders, therefore, unite in a great National Convention Parliament, as suggested by Mr. Shrinivasa Iyengar, the President of the Congress, and formulate a Constitution for India suited to the needs of the country and let all the communities resident in India make a united patriotic demand upon England for freedom. The Indians rely upon the justice of their cause. They rely upon the power of the conscience of the Englishman, they rely upon the Englishman's duty to God and man. The people of India call upon the Mother of Parliaments to consummate the great work by the only effectual means of having India declared a free country under the aegis of the British Government.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks for the chair.

BARODA PRINCE'S MARRIAGE

TO COME OFF NEXT DECEMBER

BARODA, April 30.

The wedding ceremony of Yuvaraj Prince Pratapsinh Raja will be celebrated in December next. It is understood that several Indian States' rulers, European officers, and other distinguished persons will be invited and the marriage festivities will last for a fortnight. Prisoners also may be released on the occasion.

It will be remembered that the betrothal ceremony took place only a few days ago. The bride Miss. Shantibai of Kolhapur, is undergoing special training at Panchgani. —Free Press.

REFUGEES CLINGING TO TREES.

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD UNABATED

MORE BREACHES IN LEVEE CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, May 1.

New Orleans.—Despite the flood of yellow water pourng through three gaps in levee at Poydras, the level of water here on Saturday morning was lowered only by one-tenth of foot. Enquiries have therefore requisitioned two more tons of dynamite which are being exploded at various points along levee.

Meanwhile the main flood in the vicinity of Vicksburg is inundating new territory in Arkansas, Mississippi and Upper Louisiana. There are now thirty towns more or less under water. The victims of flood continue to be taken off from roofs of the houses. A steamer has rescued seventy refugees isolated by break of levee at Doxena, Missouri. It is reported that many refugees are clinging to trees in Mississippi delta.—Reuter.

LIMITATION OF SIZE OF SHIPS.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE PROPOSALS CRITICISED

LONDON, May 1.

Attendance at the Royal Academy Banquet at Burlington House last night was a distinguished one. Prince Henry was the principal guest. Mr. Baldwin was unable to be present and was represented by Mr. Churchill. Replying to the toast of Forces, Admiral Jellicoe referring to the disarmament, suggested limitation of size of ships and expressed the opinion that one of the greatest mistakes of the Washington Conference was placing the size of cruisers at ten thousand tons which immediately put nearly every British cruiser on obsolete list and enforced standard of ten thousand tons for every cruiser built in future. There was no reason why much lower limit should not have been settled.—Reuter.

SOME GLIMPSES OF SIND.

MR. PHERWANI'S GOOD WORK IN SHIKARPUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 23.

In order to study the conditions of the important towns in Sind, I went on a tour to this province. The following are the places, I visited.

NAWABSHAB.

Nawabshab is a small town. It is a new district formed very recently. The roads are so dirty that it is impossible to move about. If any person walked on the roads he would inhale only dust. The greatest need of Nawabshah is the institution of a District Court. From time to time the Government has been promising. But nothing has been done yet.

SAHITI DISTRICT.

As the lines of the N. W. Railway are not yet extended to all parts of Sind one in the past had to go on camel back or horse back to Sahiti District. But now the motor-car service has made travelling very convenient in Sahiti District as well as in other parts of Sind where the Railway is not extended.

SUKKUR.

Sukkur, I specially visited, to see the Sukkur Barrage Project sights (one of the Biggest Works in the World.) I saw both the Banks—Right Bank Division and Left Bank Division. The stone quarries at Rohri (from where the stone is supplied for Sukkur Barrage Works) were also very interesting sight to see.

SHIKARPUR.

Shikarpur is a small town, but it is a very interesting town. Mr. S. N. Pherwani M. A. has opened a Maternity Home a sewing institute, a Girls' High School on modern lines, (where lessons are taught by means of direct method of Teaching the Kindergarten method, (the gramophone etc:) and Health Association.

Shikarpur is a congested town and the drainage system is very defective. The municipal authorities should have better drainage system, more open recreation grounds, better and a higher Hospital (the present one cannot meet the demands of the town).

MOHAN-JO-DARO.

I also visited Mohan-jo-Daro excavations, at a distance of 8 miles from Dakri. Every year in winter season the excavation mark is done under the guidance of the Supt. of Archaelogy. The whole of the excavation will take about 30 years more. It is a very interesting place. Even the museum, where all the articles found out from the excavated area are exhibited, was very interesting.

A CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

RUGBY, April 30.

Mr. John Buchan (Conservative) was elected to-day as member of Parliament for Scottish Universities defeating the labour candidate by 16,963 votes to 878. Buchan is a distinguished novelist and writer.—B.O.W.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES

EXPERT ENQUIRY ON CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT.

REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN DELHI

SIMLA, April 30.

Representatives of the various Native States have arrived in Simla to discuss the position of the States in any scheme of constitutional advance in British India. The representatives will discuss the question with the Sub Committee of the Executive Council. It is likely that the conference may suggest an expert enquiry into administrative and constitutional aspect of problems of the Indian states.—Free Press.

DIS TURBANCE IN BENARES JAIL.

CONVICT WARDERS INJURED.

BENARES, April 30.

In the early morning of the 26th April there was a serious disturbance at the Central Jail. Simultaneous attacks were made in two barracks on two convict warders who were seriously injured. Attacks were made in each barrack by eleven or twelve men armed with knives secured from factory, sticks and bricks. The superintendent of the jail arrived on the spot at once. He was followed in a few minutes by the District Magistrate. The culprits at first adopted a truculent attitude but eventually gave themselves up to these two officers. Magisterial enquiry is in progress. The Inspector-General of Prisons came to Benares as soon as he received news of the outbreak and inspected the jail.—Free Press.

ADVANCE TRAVANCORE.

46 NEWSPAPERS BEING PUBLISHED IN STATE.

TRIVANDRUM, April 30.

A number of interesting interpellations were put and answered at to-day's meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council. It was stated that a Malayalam shorthand class was opened two years ago but was closed for want of response from the public. It was also elicited that there are now 46 newspapers published in Travancore and that no occasion arose for taking action against any of them excepting one during the last two years in which the Newspaper Act is in force. Some papers are reported to have transferred themselves to Langaserry, a British Indian village. It was also stated that about 147 churches had been erected within the State in the last four years.—Free Press.

BREAKING AN IMAGE.

A MUSLIM SENTENCED.

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The Additional Presidency Magistrate to-day passed orders in the case in which two Mahomedans-Mahboob and Kaloo—were charged with wounding the religious feelings of Hindus. It was alleged that on the evening of February 17th while Hindus were taking an image of Goddess Saraswati in procession for immersion the accused and others attacked the procession and broke the image. Mahboob was acquitted and Kaloo was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 1.

The western disturbance lies this morning partly over Sind and Baluchistan and partly over the Northeast Arbian Sea, and thunder and duststorms have been widespread from the frontier to the West Unittd Provinces and in Rajputana. There has also been some increase of rainfall in Northeast India. Conditions are unsettled in the neighbourhood of Ceylon. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and the Kumaon Hills and local in west Rajputana. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal, the Northwest Frontier Province and Malabar.

Chief amounts.—Victoria Point and Mergui two inches, Sinchar one and a half, Guahati and Shillong a half, Cox's Bazar three quarters, Chittagong one, Mukteswar a half, Jodhpur a quarter, Cochin three quarters.

Forecast.—A decrease in East Bengal and Assam and some extension in the south of the peninsula and into Bihar and Orissa.

Earthquake report.—A slight shock at its origin about five hundred miles away was recorded by the Simla seismographs at nineteen hours twentynine minutes last evening.—A.P.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Government of Madras, it is stated, have under consideration a scheme for the establishment of a body on the lines of the Public Services Commission for discharging analogous duties in the provincial sphere.—Free Press.

The Secretary Kachin Convention of Baptist Church has written to the Governor informing him that on the occasion of the celebration of the jubilee of the founding of the Christian Mission in Kachin a resolution was passed expressing their gratitude to His Excellency for setting free all slaves in Hukong Valley and the Triangle.

LESSONS OF DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL.

NO SWARAJ FROM A NATION OF SHOP-KEEPERS.

DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES OF 18D. RATIO.

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

The first quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held on Saturday, Mr. Walchand Hirachanc, the President, presiding. Mr. Walchand in the course of his speech said:—

You all know the unfortunate defeat of the popular party in the Legislative Assembly over this question, leading to the foisting of the 16d. ratio upon the country, despite the extreme opposition of the public and the practically unanimous opposition of the Indian commercial community. This result is disastrous from the point of view of our trade, industries and agriculture, all of which will be hit hard, though they are not in a position to suffer any further reverses due to the times of depression through which they have been passing. I am not a pessimist, and yet, I cannot help saying that it will not be a matter of surprise if the currency and financial policy of the Government, as evidenced by their refusal to listen to the voice of public opinion, reduces still more the staying bearing and purchasing powers of the ryots and brings on some terrible disaster in consequence.

PROPPING UP THE RATIO.

The Government contention was that the 18d rate was the 'de facto' ratio for a long time prior to the recent legislation, forgetting the fact that that ratio itself was kept up by a series of manipulations. The condition even now is not changed as has been seen by the fact of the recent deflations of Rs. 2 and 3.33 crores by the removal of £1 1/2 millions and £2 1/2 millions from the sterling securities in the currency reserve since 1st April This was preceed by a depletion during the last financial year, of India's gold resources to the extent of some £23 1/2 millions, and deflation of currency in India amounting to Rs. 31 1/2 crores. If the ratio of 18d. has to be propped up by measures like these, there is no doubt that it will not be able to function at all and the Government and their supporters will then see that the warnings given by this Chamber, are as they were at the time of the publication of the report of the Babington-Smith Currency Committee, quite opposite and justified. These warnings repeated at the time of the last currency legislation were over-looked and treated with indifference. The small period of time that has elapsed since the last iniquitous currency legislation was placed on the Statute book has already shown that these warnings were justified in this case also, as they were in the case of the report of the Babington-Smith Currency Committee.

CATASTROPHIC CONDITIONS.

Trade and industries instead of improving have gone from bad to worse and the present situation specially in Bombay is compared, by those who are in a position to speak on the subject with authority, with the Japanese earthquake from the point of view of an economic and financial crisis. It was said by the opponents of the 16d. ratio that its effects would be to reduce indirectly wages paid to agricultural and industrial labourers. Instead of that the recent legislation has led already to wages of the agricultural labourers having been cut down or to the imminent likelihood of being cut down in the near future. The agriculturists are, as was precicted hit terribly hard and they cannot afford to pay to their labourers what they were used to pay before. The same is the case with trade which is seeing a heavy reduction in imports and exports and the industries can never see the corner which, we are always promised will be turned in near future, and there is as a result a good deal of unemployment, which it is a pain to witness. I have to put a great restraint upon my words when I refer to these matters, for the country is indeed suffering heavily and the middle and poor classes will have to bear the brunt of all these catastrophic conditions of all these catastrophic conditions.

SITTING TIGHT OVER COTTON TARIFF REPORT.

Another important question which was before the Assembly at its last session and claimed a good deal of public attention was that of protection proposed to be given to the Iron and Steel Industry. Speaking at the last annual General Meeting of the Chamber I protested against the deliberate preference shown by the Government to British Iron and Steel as against the Continental steel and that too without benefitting the Iron and Steel Industry of India for which principally the Tariff Board was asked to make its Report. I hoped that the legislature would not allow this wrong and misguided policy. Unfortunately my hopes have not been realised, for even in the form in which the Bill has been accepted by the Assembly there is a decided preference given to British Iron and Steel. This has been borne out even by some of the leading financial and commercial papers of Great Britain which have observed that there is a preference to British steal in the new legislation. I only hope that the same thin end of the wedge is not introduced in the Report of the Special Tariff Board for Cotton textiles, a Report the publication of which is awaited with anxious interest. It is a matter for no small regret that the Government are sitting tight over this Report of the Tariff Board which was appointed to relieve the immediate stringency felt by the Cotton Textile Industry and to help it to tide over the depression through which it has been passing since sometime past. It is a mockery of help that the Report which had been intended to help the industry should have been suppressed for so long and that the whole of the last Assembly session should have been allowed to pass away without any action being taken to help it. It is one of the premier industries of the country, and specially an industry on which the prosperity of the Bombay Presidency depends, and yet the Government of India and, I may say, even the Government of Bombay, have remained to all appearances indifferent to the acuteness of the situation. I may go further and say that if the real situation had been appreciated the 18d. ratio would never have been placed on the Statute book. Let us see if the Report is published now at least in good time for any action to be taken at the September Session of the Assembly.

MESSAGE RATE-SYSTEM.

I shall now come to deal with a question, which though not of All-India significance, has perturbed Bombay very much. This is the proposal of the Bombay Telephone Company to convert its flat rate system into the Message Rate system. Your committee have been, from the very time this proposal was mooted, devoting their best attention to this question and, I may say without exaggeration, that the different representations sent by them on the question have formed a valuable literature of their own sufficient to disprove the contention of the Bombay Telephone Company in favour of the Message Rate system. A committee was appointed by the Government of Bombay with the concurrence of the Government of India with the object of considering the question of the scale of rates to be applied under the new system, the Government of India having accepted the principle of the message rate system. Your Committee still maintain that the Government of India, in accepting the principle of the message rate system, did not take into consideration the different important factors and that their decision was wrong and based on insufficient data and misunderstanding. I was a Member on behalf of the Chamber on this Committee to which I have just referred. This Committee held three meetings and at the end of it the Chairman came to the conclusion that no unanimity was possible on this question and therefore the Hon. Mr. Rieu Chairman of the Committee finally decided to dissolve it and to report to the Government of India accordingly. I do not know as to whether such a report has been yet forwarded to the Government of India, for I have not as yet received any intimation to that effect. I hope the effect of this is we remain where we were.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT EMPROGLIO.

Questions relating to the Development Department are still occupying a good deal of the time of your Committee. You must have seen that we have again addressed the Government with regard to the Industrial Housing Scheme, reclamation of Block No. 7 and the Report in general of the Mears' Committee. I am afraid that the Government, though they have burnt their fingers over this deplorable affair, have not yet become wiser. Their decision to push on with block No. 7, the still more deplorable proposal of the General Member for the reclamation of block No. 6 and their indifferency to the Minority Report on the Housing Scheme and the representations of your committee on the same questions are evidence enough to the same effect. The Bombay Legislative Council gave a very clear expression of their views at least on the question of block No. 6 when they passed the motion of Sir Joseph Kay for a reduction of the grant of the Development Department by about Rs. 20 lakhs. The whole story of the embroglio of the Development Department is not still complete for its activities with regard to the Suburban Scheme still require to be enquired into. I cannot understand why the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the Back Bay Reclamation and Housing Schemes has not been entrusted wth the work of making a similar enquiry into this question. I hope it will not be considered a platitude if I say that the lesson which we have learnt from the disclosures in connection with the working of the Development Department is that the way in which the administration is carried on at present, by a bureaucracy firmly entrenched behind the present Reforms Scheme can never be in the interests of this country, and will never be in accordance with public opinion. The whole of the administrative machinery requires a complete overhauling. As to which form such an overhauling should take, I would leave it to the experts to determine but as a businessman I find that the interests of Trade and Industries are not served by the present administration, whether Imperial or Provincial. To give one recent instance of this, the retirement of the Director of Industries, without any Indian successor being appointed to him resulting in his charge being given over to the Collector of Bombay shows the indifference of the Government to this department, and indifference to which your Committee have been drawing their attention time after time for the last four years, and yet practically without any effect. Your Committee have again been considering this question but I may be allowed to point out that the practical abolition of the Department of Industries which is obviously contemplated in some quarters will not redound to the credit of the Government of Bombay when it is seen that non-industrial provinces like the United Provinces, the Punjab, Behar and Madras are spending much more than what the Government of Bombay does on their respective departments of industries and are paying more attention to their activities. Most of these have a fulltime Director of Industries and that too an Indian generally."

In concluding his speech the President conveyed to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. B. F. Madon the thanks of the Chamber for the services they had rendered to the country in connection with the currecy question.

The first quarterly report was then formally presented to the meeting. Sir Purshottamdas speaking on it said the policy of the Government of India in regard to Indian trade had undergone a great change in recent years. They seemed to be now reverting to the old policy of making India export her raw articles to England, so that they might be sent back in manufactured form. He complained that country was now suffering not only from trade depression and political depression, but from a still worse depression, namely, economic depression. He feared that if the present economic condition continued for a few more years it would prove disastrous to the country. The chief sufferers would be the unemployed middle class people. In Calcutta unemployment among the middle class began two or three years ago, and now it had increased considerably. Bombay also was not immune from it, and he could say from reports he had received that a middle class employee became so helpless on losing his job that his family was half-starved for the first two or three months, and then they starved altogether. That was a significant fact and to his mind the currency policy of the Government was responsible for the present economic condition of India.

DIVERSION OF TRADE.

Sir Purshottamdas next referred to the subject of the diversion of the British India trade to the ports of Kathiawar and said the diversion resulted in a loss of crores of rupees to the merchants of British India. He strongly protested against putting a cordon round passengers at Viramgaum and the practice of some Kathiawar States to give unfair rebates in customs duties at their ports to their merchants. That led to smuggling and an inequitable increase in the revenue of the states concerned. Sir Purshottamdas urged that Government should institute an inquiry into the matter and prevent the loss which the merchants of British India unjustly suffered. He declared that he was not against clean trade, but there should not be any dishonesty, in the matter. It was not only Bombay, but all other British ports suffered owing to the present state of things. He hoped that the Indian Merchants' Chamber would not yield to any pressure that might be brought to bear upon them, but would make a strong representation to the Government of India without fear or favour.

"A NATION OF SHOPKEEPERS."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee exhorted Indian traders not to be beguiled by any hopes of fair and square treatment by the British people. He asked them to remember that the British people had not come for philanthropic purposes in India and he thought the present condition of India was not due to trade or political depression but solely due to economic oppression. The only solution was for every Indian to ask himself as to what he was conscientiously doing to free his Motherland from this oppression.

Mr. B. F. Madon agreed with the remarks made by the last speaker and said it was hopeless to expect economic Swaraj from the British Government. A hundred years ago Napoleon called England a nation of shop-keepers, and that epithet still held good. To his mind what they would get from it was an economic slavery and not an economic swaraj. He next warned Indians not to give their support to the Reserve Bank Bill, nor be allured by the Swaraj Government offered them, but always to enquire into the under-lying motive which prompted these offers.

Mr. Matani suggested that the Kathiawar States should be made to disclose their annual budgets in order to find out whether they gave unfair rebates in customs duties at their ports or not.

The report having been adopted the meeting came to a close.

SHIVAJI AND RAMDAS

(Continued from pags 6.)

the extent of saying that Shahaji, the father of Shivaji must have known Ramdas. Whatever may be the truth, it is extremely likely that both of these great men should have known each other and met together in the beginning of their struggle for the freedom of their "Dharma and Desh."

CONDITION OF MAHARASHTRA.

What was the condition of Maharashtra or for that matter of the whole of India in those days? Ramdas writes "everything has been taken away only the land is remaining." His only anxiety was "How will the temples be saved? How will the people live safe in their own religion?" In another place he deplored that there was no safe place to offer prayers and ablutions to God. "Women were forcibly taken away by the alien rulers. We are groaning under the tyrannical sway of the aliens and our Dharma is trampled under foot."

Samarth Ramdas had travelled all over India. He practised penance for over twelve years and thought only of the freedom of his Dharma and Desh. He had studied, pondered, and found out the key to the salvation of his people. The alien rule had brought on the demoralisation, in every walk of life, that is common when people are enslaved. In Maharashtra he found the people full of patriotic zeal and "some hope could still be cherished of Maharashtra alone." Thus he made Maharashtra his field of work for the establishment of Swaraj. People thought they were powerless against the all powerful alien rule. They did not think that a rebellion against Mahomedan rule could ever succeed. They lacked in self-confidence.

MAHARASHTRA DHARMA.

Samarth Ramdas preferred to work among these people because of the nature of the land, its distance from the place of central authority, and because its people were like a burning coal covered with ashes. Once the ash is shaken off, the fire will shine out. Ramdas began his preachings throughout Maharashtra. He succeeded in establishing what is known as Maharashtra Dharma, in which polities had an equal place with Harikatha Nirupan This Maharashtra Dharma taught neither Pravritti nor Nivritti alone. It was a combination of both. It was the same as Karmayoga of Gita. This Maharashtra Dharma enjoined all to be vigilant in all respects. Ramdas selected diligent, intelligent, patriotic young men, gave them proper education of this Maharashtra Dharma, informed them of the happenings in the country and then sent them away to different parts of the country to propagate his views. These missionaries were required to give reports of their work to Ramdas from time to time. He established nearly eleven Hundred centres in different parts of the country of which nine were very important. Every village had its Hanuman temple and Akhada.

"HINDAVI SWARAJ."

When Shivaji came to Poona district to look after the estates of his father, the ground for rebellion was being prepared in the way described above., Shivaji before he met Ramdas had independently thought over the slavery of his people and had already begun his efforts to conceive a revolution to throw away the foreign rule "He in the company of Dadoji, his guardian, and his comrade s solemnly swore in the presence of God on the summits of Sahyadri to fight to a finish and establish "Hindavi Swaraj" in Hindustani. "God is in our side and He will win."

Not only was the ground being prepared by Ramdas for Shivaji to raise his standard of revolution. but Ramdas himself was the "high priest and prophet of that war of Hindu liberation." He preached that the revolution was for the freedom of Dharma and Desh; and when the end was achieved he sang in ecstasy "Dharma has prospered in Anandvan. Hinduism has become strong once more."

The denationalising tendencies were eradicated, people were roused from their slumber and lethargy. They conceived of the possibility of a revolution being successful.

Who was to lead? There was Shivaji, the pupil of that great Guru Dadoji, the youth whom people believed, to have been born for the liberation of Dharma and Desh. Justice Ranade describes Shivaji in his 'Rise of the Maratha Power' as one of "religious fervour almost at white heat, bordering on the verge of self-abnegation, a daring and adventurous spirit born of a confidence that a higher power than Man's protected him and his magnetism of superior genius, which binds men together and leads them to victory, a rare insight into the real needs of the times, and a steadfastness of purpose which no adverse turn of fortune could conquer, and readiness and resourcefulness rarely met with either in European and Indian History, true patriotism which was far in advance of the times and a sense of justice tempered with mercy".

SHIVAJI'S LETTER TO RAMDAS.

That was the situation when the fight for the liberation of Dharma and Desh began. Shivaji got all advice and help that could be had from Ramdas throughout his life as is clear from the letter he wrote to Ramdas. The necessary portion of this letter is given below.

"In your infinite kindness, you extended your grace to me and said 'your duty is to establish independence and ensure revival and unhindered practice of Hinduism. You should pay particular attention to the needs of Gods and Brahmins and protect the various classes of your subjects by removing all causes of their affliction. Whatever you aim at, will be accomplished by God's grace." I followed your advise and by the efficacy of your blessings, whatever I aimed at was realised, the overthrow of the Turks, the acquiring of a large treasury for the State, construction of numerous forts to ensure perpetual independence of the country. All this being accomplished, I was anxious to spend all my time in your service after handing over the kingdom I acquired to you, but you directed that I should continue following the former directions and advice which alone would be your service." (Marathi Encyclopaedia.)

Thus we realise the work of the two great men Ramdas and Shivaji, work of delivering our Dharma and Desh from the foreign yoke.

WITH FIRE AND SWORD.

SPANISH TERROR IN MOROCCO.

VILLAGES RAVAGED AND BURNED.

'REBELS" KILLED OR CAPTURED

LONDON, Apr. 30.

Madrid.—The Spanish troops have carried fire and sword among the rebels in Morocco against whom operations which had been planned on a large scale for several months has just begun in the Eastern District. A Spanish column has occupied the whole of the Targuist Valley, burning and ravaging enemy encampments. 4 rebels have been killed and 18 taken as prisoners. A second column has ravaged and burned villages lying at the bottom of the Beniasi Valley. Troops have also occupied the heights of Tesar and Beniaesdel in the Western Sector where the tribesmen offered only feeble resistance.—Reuter.

NEED FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE.

PATIALA'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAWANAGAR, April 27.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the Nawanagar High School, where, it must be noted, education is free in all classes, took place yesterday. His Highness the Jam Saheb presided and His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala was the distinguished guest present. Speaking on the occasion His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala said:—

I am really glad that my dear uncle should have asked me to be present at this interesting function to-day; as it offers me the privilege of standing face to face with the rising generation of Nawanagar and Kathiawad. That young men of Nawanagar are doing their duty to the school is more than proved by the statistics so lucidly brought together by the Head Master. I shall, therefore, add nothing to that pleasant reading. I may, however, be permitted to ask you to add to the mottoes on your wall another one, that to me will be the quintessence of them all, and that motto is "Copy the inimitable Ranji".

Remember that in your Ruler you have a sportsman that has no equal; an Administrator whom many envy; and a patriot who is guide to us all. Boys, do you know the secret of his success? His secret is that he has always played the game. If you follow him in that by playing the game, I can confidently foretell that you shall one day follow him into his Cabinet as his trusted counsellors and as valuable servants of his State.

Mr. Head Master, I offer you my heartiest congratulations on the high standard of efficiency as shown by your successes in the examination hall as well as on the field. India's need of to-day is the cultivation of high intellectuality coupled to an equal height in morality, but when I look round and see that mere intellectuality devoid of physical stamina often becomes a source of danger not to itself alone but to its neighbours also, I strongly feel that our motherland wants to-day men in the physical sense of the term more than men having no claims to manhood.

My young friends, to your physical culture add a little of that industrial and technical skill also for which your city is renowned. Let me assure you that you would, then, be in a position to enjoy the proud title of the citizens of 'Ranji'. I think that in holding the Industrial Exhibition within your school building, His Highness my uncle has also attempted to inculcate this very lesson into your minds in his own business-like way.

Your Highness, I have returned to my second home after a lapse of fourteen years. And what do I see on my return? A Nawanagar old in tradition, young in spirit; steadfast in purpose and staunch in loyalty to your person and throne. In brick and in mortar; in marble and in sands, and to-day I am happy to see in the happy faces of my young friends your name is written in large and capital letters. I pray to God may these letters grow in colour, in significance and in sanctity with the passage of time, and may you live long to see this happy growth.

Mr. Head Master, I thank you, your Staff and pupils for offering me to see for myself a something of the high ideal that you stand for. I compliment also the prize winners on the trophies of their study.

HINDU MAHA SABHA AND URDU.

The "Searchlight" writes:—

The utter lack of responsibility that characterized some of the proceedings of the last session of the Hindu Mahasabha was strikingly illustrated by the resolution regarding the proposal that is at present before the Vernacular Development Committee, to make the study of both Hindi and Urdu compulsory at a certain stage in schools. In the first place, it was a subject quite beyond the scope of the Hindu Mahasabha. It did in no way adversely affect either the religious, the social, the moral or even the political interests of the Hindus. It was a purely educational subject, to be judged absolutely from educational or literary points of views for which, we dare say, the atmosphere of the Hindu Mahasabha was hardly congenial. To read communalism even in proposals like this and to condemn it on communal grounds, without properly discussing or looking into the question on its merits, was, to say the least of it, the height of folly for which the leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha must be held solely to blame. We do not know if this question came up before the Subjects Committee at all. Even if it did, we are pretty sure no serious thought was ever bestowed on it and the subject must have been disposed off in a haphazard and light-hearted manner. And the height of irresponsibility was reached when the resolution disapproving of the proposal now before the Vernacular Development Committee was entrusted to be moved to a Pandit Ramchandra Dvivedi whose speech on the subject was a farrago of irrelevant nonsense that did no credit to the Sabha. It was plain enough that the resolution was not even remotely concerned with the question as to whether Urdu script was defective or not. But all the time, that was the one point that the speaker hammered on the audience. The proposal may be good or bad in itself, but it should be judged purely on its merits, from the educational standpoint as well as from the standpoint of development of the vernaculars. But the irresponsible manner in which the Hindu Mahasabha went about condeming this proposal by introducing extraneous and irrelevant considerations and the language in which Pandit Divedi moved this resolution, imputing motives to the supporters of the proposal, deserve to be strongly condemned by the saner section of the Hindu public.

BHARATPUR JEWEL THEFT CASE.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE CALCUTTA MAGISTRATE

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The hearing was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the case in which Maharajsingh Bakshi was prosecuted on a charge of theft of a jewel belonging to the Maharajah of Bharatpur, valued at about ten lakhs of rupees.

After the examination of Robertson, employee of Johns Bakshi made a long statement, in the course of which, he said that John, principal accused told him he was related to big personages in America and he would arrange to secure loans for big people and had already obtained such loans. Once he was taken to the Maharajah of Patiala who invited them to go to his state and discuss things. John promised him a permanent job and in January, he wanted him to go to Bharatpur as his assistant. After their return to Calcutta with the people of Bharatpur, Bakshi remained with the Rajah's people. One night, Johns went to the house of the witness and asked him to arrange reception of the Rajah's people. Next morning the police came. At this time, witness knew nothing of the theft. John was responsible for it. Continuing, witness said that John had given his name in this case falsely because when they were going together in the prison van, John told him that he had given something in writing against him.

Case has been adjourned for arguments to 5th May.—Free Press.

VICEROY REACHES SIMLA

SIMLA, April 30.

The Viceroy and party arrived in Simla to-day on the conclusion of their spring tour. The arrival was private.—A. P.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

FOREIGN COMPANIES AND INDIAN INDUSTRIES— EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES—FLAT RATE V. MESSAGE RATE.

BY KRISTODAS.

The refusal of the representative of the Swedish Trust for match making in India to supply the information asked for by the Tariff Board brings to a head the question of foreign companies working in this country obviously in competition with, and at the expense of, the indigenous industrial concerns. Several important countries have got some legislation or other directed against foreign companies working within their jurisdiction and India perhaps is a rare exception where foreign companies get not only all possible latitude for work but also in some cases a decided preference to Indian concerns. Railway facilities in the shape of availability of the required number of wagons at the proper time and place special railway freights, special sidings, etc., are not quite out of common with regard to foreign concerns, while mining and forest concessions and the dispensing away with a lot of red tapism where these foreign concerns are involved are some of the advantages for foreign companies working in this country. It was just because there was a danger of Indian match manufacturing concerns competing with foreign match making concerns and threatening the imports of foreign matches that the big Swedish Trust was started in London partly with Swedish and partly with English money to carry on its operations here. Already it has got factories at Ambarnath, Bombay, Rangoon, and Calcutta and it is likely to put up other factories at Madras and Lahore covering the whole of India by a sort of a ring of these foreign factories. The Customs Tariff on a gross of match boxes is Rs. 1|8 and this Swedish Trust is able to sell its products at rates between Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 1|12 per gross. While Indian match manufacturing concerns would naturally like to be protected against the imports of foreign matches, they have in this Trust, a still greater danger of competition. It is likely that if it succeeds in buying over or wiping off the Indian indigenous concerns it may close its operations here. The only advantage to the country would appear to be in the shape of labour wages only, for otherwise all its earnings would be taken away from the country and distributed to its share-holders or debenture holders as the case may be.

DUTY ON FOREIGN PRODUCTS.

It is preposterous, indeed, that such foreign trusts with the obvious object of killing a new Indian industry should be allowed to run on without any sort of restrictions. It is because of this that some Indian witnesses and the Match Manufacturers' Association have urged imposing an excise duty on products of this Swedish Trust. Let alone these recommendations, however, the primary duty of such foreign concerns working in this country would appear to be to place at the disposal of such an Official body as the Tariff Board all the information which is asked for. Instead of that the representative of this Swedish Syndicate not only gives his evidence 'in camera' but refuses to give any information. And yet a paper like the "Times of India" considers it justifiable practically to support the conduct of this representative. This is what the "Times" writes: "We do not think business and industrial community as a whole would relish the setting up of the inquisitorial powers suggested by this Board," and proceeds to ask: "Is it fair to ask that firm to make public its processes for the benefit of its less-enterprising rivals?" So far as one can see the Swedish Trust was not asked by the Tariff Board to give away any secret processes, and yet the "Times of India" draws a red herring across the trail in order to take away the public attention from the conduct of the representative of this foreign company. While the "Times of India" or Anglo-Indian papers of this sort speak of the industrial and commercial community or of the general public they generally mean by such terms only the European public and the European commercial and industrial community, for to them either the Indian public or the Indian business community is practically of no account whatsoever. The European community may perhaps think that the Tariff Board should not have any inquisitorial powers, but the Indian business community would certainly welcome some sort of such powers, in order to prevent foreign companies exploiting this land for their own benefit and the benefit of their shareholders. Not only is the "Times og India" thus not in sympathy with the claims of a new industry of this country but writes as if the Indian match manufacturing concerns were only waiting for snatching some long-hidden secrets from this Swedish Trust and utilising them in a stealthly manner at the expense of their foreign rival. Thus it says: "The Board so far have taken evidence only in Burma; some of the more important Indian factories have not yet replied to the questionnaire; and in the circumstances the Swedish Match Company was averse to the immediate pueblication of its evidence, which might have been used by its competitors for their own purposes." Mark the venom of the last sentence! The paper is perhaps in the confidence of the Swedish Trust, as it says again: "We understand, however, that the Company is likely to place all the facts required before the Board after they re-assembled in such case there will be no need for any action to be taken either by the Board or by Government." The Company is not going to confer any special obligations upon this country by promising in its indirect manner to place the facts before the Tariff Board.

A VITAL QUESTION.

Even if these facts are placed or not, the issue now before the country is quite clear and that is that these foreign Trusts and syndicates and companies should no longer be allowed to work as they have been upto this time without any restrictions whatsoever on their operations. The attitude taken up by Anglo-Indian papers is also very suggestive, for it is plainly seen that if an issue comes to competition even between an Indian and a foreign concern (not only British) their sympathy lies with the latter. We had no illusions on this score, of course, but it is something gained when the opposite party lays its cards on the table.

EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES.

There are some people who cannot but see in every question which crops up in this country something sinister, something having to do with political extremism and Hindu-Moslem dissensions. Mr. E. L. Price of Karachi appears to belong to this class of persons, for even in that innocuous question of the export duty on hides he is led to see Hindu-Moslem dissensions. He writes thus to the "Times of India": "Mahomedans of my acquaintance put it down to Hindus' "zid" against a trade that is purely Mahomedan and Christian. And seeing that of the 53 members who voted for the retention of the tax 49 were Hindus I myself thought that at least Hindu sentimentality might be at the bottom of it." Mr. Price, I believe, was once a member of the Legislative Assembly and yet so ignorant is he of the present day public movements that he even does not know who was chiefly agitating for the retention of the export duty on hides. He does not observe, however, the Golden Rule of Silence which every ignorant man may well be advised to observe, and rushes into print giving his impressions thus a wide publicity. It is well-known that the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association were the principal party to agitate with regard to this question. It was they who wrote some months back to the different Chambers of Commerce and got a resolution passed in favour of the retention of the export duty even at the Session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress held at Calcutta in the last week of December. Now this Association consists of about 50 members all of whom with two or three exceptions are Mahomedans. This Association was also supported very strongly by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, which is a European body and by all Bombay tanners who are Mahomedans. From these facts it will be seen how hopelessly Mr. Price is at sea in ascribing to, what he calls, Hindu sentimentality, the fight for the retention of this export duty. In the latter part of his letter in the "Times of India," Mr. Price launches himself out on the same figures with regard to which also he evinces the same ignorance as he has with regard to the public movements. Thus he asks: "Where have the 25,000 tons of hides disappeared?" If Mr. Price had not taken up just one year viz: 1919-20 and then instituted his comparison with the succeeding years, he would not have come to the rash conclusion. Let him examine the figures from 1915-16 onwards and he will find that the export of hides was in 1915-16 and 1916-17 about 44,000 tons. These two years were abnormal war years when every piece of hide was urgently required for the Army purposes in allied countries. And yet in 1917-18 the export dropped down to only 20,000 tons and 19,000 tons in 1918-19. It took quite a sudden and surprising jump in 1919-20 to 54,000 tons; and it is this year which Mr. Price has got hold of for the purpose of his letter. In 1920-21 there was a sudden reaction and there was an export of only 18,000 tons, while in 1921-22 the export was 25,000. Since then it has been fluctuating between 25 and 28 thousand tons. It will be seen thus that there was an abnormal export of 54,000 tons only in the year 1919-20 with no such figure either in its preceding or succeeding years. And yet Mr. Price asks, in a very serious manner, and even in Italics, 'where have the 25,000 tons disappeared?' The abnormal exports of 1919-20 may have been due to the old contracts failing due at that period or to the abnormal famine conditions which prevailed in 1919. One thing is clear that this big figure does not represent anything like an average of the exports of hides.

FLAT RATE vs. MESSAGE RATE.

The Secretary of the Bombay Telephone Company has written a pretty long letter to the press rehearsing all the arguments in favour of the message rate system. This letter, of course, finds a place of honour in the "Times of India," having got a double-column heading on a prominent place. There is nothing, however, in the letter which distinguishes it from similar communications which have off and on appeared in the press either in the form of interviews or letters. The argument with regard to the increase in the number of subscribers at Calcutta has been now repeated "ad nauseam" several times without convincing anybody thereby that there is a necessity for the introduction of the message rate system in this City. The principal question which we have to ask is, not whether there has been an increase of subscribers in a particular city due to a particular system, but whether the subscribers will have to pay more or pay less. It is argued by the Telephone Company who have jumbled up their arguments that the message rate will be for the benefit of 'small users,' that is, evidently, what are known as residential subscribers. It will be found, if the proposed rates are properly examined, as they have been by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, that not only will the residential subscribers get no benefits whatsoever from the new rates but they will have to pay something more than what they are doing at present. The business subscribers, again, will have decidedly to pay more and the Telephone Company too, I think, admits it. Now the business subscribers are in the proportion of 2 to 1 to the residential subscribers and one cannot understand how the Telephone Company argued that the message rate system is going to be for the benefit of its subscribers. Any reader of this paper can satisfy himself as to the erroneous nature of Mr. Parker's contention by taking up the average for residential subscribers and business subscribers and calculating on that basis as to what each class of subscribers will have to pay to the Telephone Company and he will find that neither class of subscribers stands to gain. The Telephone Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay has been dissolved for want of unanimity, and the position is, therefore, now "status quo." It is to be hoped that the Government of India will now withdraw their original approval of the principle of the message rate system and allow things to go on as they are in Bombay undisturbed. The present times are the worst times for the introduction of any new system which will mean further burden on the business community.

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ADEN NOTES.

RAIN CAUSES DAMAGE OF RS 25 LAKHS

(From Our Correspondent.)

ADEN, April 24.

The rainfall of last week was quite uncomfortable to the people of Aden. The Railway line has not yet been restored for public use between Crater and Sheikh Othman, and the motor service was opened about 5 days ago. The water between Crater and Sheikh Othman has not yet dried up.

It is estimated that the damage done by the rain is about 25 lakhs of rupees, roughly computed as follows:—

(1) Salt works about Rs. 10 lakhs; (2) Merchandise, as skin, coffee, sugar, etc. about Rs. 5 lakhs; (3) Damage to Aeroplanes, Wireless and other materials, including damage to quarters etc. about Rs. 5 lakhs; (4) Damage and Dislocation of Railway lines, including loss on account of income about Rs. 1 lakh; (5) Damage done to dwelling houses, Roads, etc. about Rs. 3 lakhs; and (6) Damage to Gardens about Rs. 1 lakh. This is a rough estimate, but if minute calculations are made the amount will surely exceed the figures given above.

INDUSTRIAL & TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Since the last two weeks, there is a talk in influential quarters that Government have called for an elaborate scheme for the expansion of technical and industrial education in Aden. This talk was confirmed when a meeting of the Industrial Education Committee was held at the Residency Office, Steamer Point, under the chairmanship of Major T. C. Fowle, First Assistant Resident, Aden, on the 20th instant, to draw up the scheme required by Government.

It is not yet known what scheme the Committee has drawn up; but whatever the Committee's conclusion may be, Government can well be advised to send some industrial and technical experts from India to formulate a scheme for industrial and technical facilities in Aden, in consultation with the people of this place. The subject is admittedly a stiff one and cannot be decided at a stroke. Mature consideration is needed before arriving at a proper decision. The provision is of such institutions in this place, is a desideratem.

At present there is only one Industrial School at Crater which gives instruction in elementary carpentry only. There is no fixed course, without which it is absurd to call such an institution an Industrial School. The School will, no doubt, serve a useful purpose if the management will take keen interest to bring it into a high level. The present policy of training, for a few minutes, the sons of well-to-do parents, the art of sawing, chiselling, planing, etc. is wrong and devoid of useful purpose. What is required is, that the poor and destitute classes of people may be induced by some attractive means, say on payment of daily maintenance charges, and trained. Such types of men are sure to become good carpenters and are sure to supply the place the kind of carpenters in demand by Public Works and Private Firms in Aden. The present Industrial School is located in the Government School Building at Crater, and it is not known if it is there in order to provide manual training to the boys of the Government School only or to outside people also. What the aims and objects of this school are is not known also. The primary object of such an institution is to impart instruction for the vocational purpose and not for manual training.

If this presumption is sound the lines on which the school is working to-day is more or less speculative like the Pottery School run by the Aden Municipality which proved a failure in olden days. There are several means for opening Industrial Schools in Aden and Sheikh Othman. But the first and the foremost proposal is the improvement of the Crater Carpentry School on the lines suggested above. Along with this the opening of a school for teaching architecture, masonry and building works may be considered. These are the most essential arts that go hand in hand with carpentry and are worth a trial before anything else. Such an institution should be located at Crater. The Aden Prison can easily be called an Industrial Institution, the only difference is that instead of training boys it trains prisoners, in cane-work, printing, book-binding, weaving, and stone-dressing, etc.

A YEAR OF SERIOUS DEPRESSION

ANNUAL REPORT OF M. PETIT MANUFACTURING CO.

The annual ordinary General Meeting of the Share Holders of the Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Company Ltd., was held at the Company's registered office, Mr. J. B. Petit presiding.

The Directors' report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1926 stated:

During the year under report the Company has made a loss of Rs. 9,68,885-3-28 which with the balance of Rs. 17,99,247-2-89 to the debit of Profit and Loss Account on 31st December 1925 makes a total loss of Rs. 27,68,133-2-17. The Directors have transferred Rs. 25,00,000/- from the Reserve Fund Account and Rs. 54, 321-2-6 from Premium and Discount Fund Accounted to the credit of General Profit and Loss Account leaving a balance of Rs. 2,13,812-0-11 to be carried forward to the next year's account.

During the year under review your Agents had voluntarily foregone Rs. 1,08,285/- out of their Commission for the year 1925 which amount was transferred from their Commission Account to the credit of the 32nd Div Long Account for the purpose of declaring a dividend for the year ended 31st December 1925 at the rate of Rs. 30/- per share, free of Income Tax.

The Dinshaw Petit Mill re-started work to the exceedingly depressed state through which the industry had been passing during the year and the high prices of cotton ruling during the period with a corresponding decrease in the rates of yarn and cloth they have not been able to show any better results.

The Dinshaw Petit Mill re-started working from the 1st May 1926 and as reported last year it has now been thoroughly renovated and will be working with a full complement of 41,896 spindles and about 1,120 looms.

Your Mill Machinery, Buildings and Stores are insured against fire and against damage by riot and civil commotion as under:—

Mill Building, Machinery including the Blow Rooms, Engine and Contents Rs. 2,72,61,700 0 0.

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Two of your directors, Padabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy Esqr., and Manockjee Cawasjee Petit, Esqr., retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

Your are requested to confirm the appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit as an additional director until the return of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. from Europe.

The report was adopted and the retiring directors were re-elected.

FRAMJEE PETIT SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD.

The Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at Hornby Road, Fort, on Saturday at 2-30 p.m. Mr. J. B. Petit presiding.

The Directors report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1926 stated:—

During the period under Report the Company has made a small profit of Rs. 72,220 1 9 which, considering the severe depression through which the Industry is passing, the Directors hope, will be considered satisfactory.

The Building, Machinery and Stock, belonging to the Company, have been insured against fire and riot risks to the the extent of Rs. 71,12,355.

Two of your directors, Manockjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq., and Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., retire by dotation, but re eligible for re-election.

The report was adopted and the retiring directors were re-elected.

WORKERS' WELFARE LEAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It has been reported in several Indian newspapers that the Workers Welfare League of India was founded by Mr. Saklatvala as part of his Communistic Activities.

On behalf of the W. W. L. I., I am asked to request you to publish a correction to this report. While Mr. Saklatvala has always been a valued and enthusiastic member of the League, it is not true that he was responsible for its foundation. Further, the League emphatically protests against any allegation that it is a "Communistic" organisation.

The League is a non-political body, including among its members representatives of all working-class organisations. It is not concerned as to whether its members are communist or non-communist but only as to whether they are interested in helping to improve the conditions of Indian Labour.

It may interest your readers to know, that the W. W. L. I. is meeting with gratifying success in its work of promoting solidarity between the British and Indian labour movements. There are over 80 societies subscribing or affiliated to the League, including several national trade unions, such as,

"The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

The London Society of Compositors.

The National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association.

The National Union of Boot & Shoe Operatives.

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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

DR. KITCHLEW'S SPEECH

Suf. Lachchman Prasad, editor, "Mastana Jogi", has offered a big plot of land situated on the Firozpore Road, near the Jail, Lahore, to the editor, "Milap" as a personal gift to him in recognition of his services to the Hindu community. ("Tej").

Raja Sheo Mangal Singhji of Mainpuri has stopped the animal sacrifice which was offered to the idol on behalf of the State every year. The sacrifice consisted of one ram and two or three goats. ("Bande Mataram").

The circumstances in which the heir-apparent to the throne of Tonk met with his death, are highly horrible and tragic. The rumour is current in the State that the heir-apparent was poisoned and that his death was not natural. ("Riyasat").

In the course of a letter to Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, editor, "Zemindar", Lahore, Maulana Shaukat Ali writes:—To-day I am certainly not friendly towards you. I am very much against your policy you are pursuing with regard to the Hedjaz, and as such I shall go on opposing you. What I wish is that the Musalmans of India may not be misled by you and that they may realise that you are leading them astray. I fully believe that your present policy will lead you nowhere. It will earn nothing but ignomy for you." ("Rozuama-e-Khilafat").

"If the report published by the "Pioneer" is correct that Lord Lytton will be the chairman of the Royal Commission which is to be appointed in connection with the Reforms in India, then it is not very difficult to anticipate the recommendations of the Commission. It was due to Lord Lytton's policy that the Hindu Muslim relations got worse than before. His policy with regard to the Bengal detenus has been galling to the Bengalis. One can realise the intentions of the British Cabinet by appointing such a man as its Chairman." ("Bande Mataram".)

DR. KITCHLEW ON INDORE AFFAIRS

At the last session of the Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore, Dr. Kitchlew made a lengthy speech on the affairs in Indore in the course of which he said: "About 250 persons have been sent to jail. Individual cases of arrest of the Musalmans are still happening with a view to frighten them. I know that true facts are concealed and the accused are coerced to give evidence against the Musalmans. One matter has given me much pain and it is that the State officials have issued an order prohibiting the Musalmans to collect in larger numbers than five in each mosque. This order will remain in force for a fortnight. I inquire in the capacity of a Musalman whether there is any power in the world which can forcibly close the doors of the mosques on the Muslims.....The Musalmans have no faith in the Tribunal. This Tribunal consists of 2 Hindus and 1 Musalman. If a healthy atmosphere is to be created for the maharaja it is of the utmost necessity that a compromise should be brought about between the Hindus and the Musalmans.....I have been constantly asking my community to wind up the difference and to put an end to the religious funds." In conclusion the Doctor appealed those present to organise a relief fund for the Indore prisoners. ("Bande Mataram").

"We understand that the four persons who were accused of murdering Mufti Mahbub Ali, have been acquitted. If these four persons were not the ateual culprits, then it does not follow that Mufti Mahbub Ali had committed suicide. Anyhow it is necessary to trace the real culprits in order to satisfy the ends of justice. Maulana Muhammad Ali had a short talk with Mr. Orde, the Superintendent of Police, Delhi and had expressed a wish that the real culprit or culprits should be traced. Mr. Orde's reply was that the file had been sent for by him and that he himself was anxious to make further inquiries into the matter. The inquiry will of course require time but in the meanwhile we cannot help asking the Delhi Musalmans to extend their helping hand to the deceased's wife. It is a shame not to help the widow. We do not want you to raise a memorial to the deceased, Mufti Mahbub Ali, but we would certainly request you to take care of the widow." ("Hamdard").

The editor of "Mohalligh" (Delhi) has been warned by the Deputy Commissioner against publishing provocative articles. ("Bande Mataram").

Maulvi Ahmad Said who is in Indore at present, delivered a religious sermon at the Juma Mosque, in which he exhorted the Musalmans to put up with the present difficulties in a manly manner. "The Musalmans," he declared, "should not get disheartened and should not think of disloyalty to the State. I and the Indian Musalmans shall feel happy if the Muslim subjects of Indore sacrifice their lives and freedom for the sake of the State." ("Rozuame-e-Khilafat.")

"The Maharani of Nabha has recently purchased two bungalows from their Musalman owners. The one was named "Dar-us-Salam" (house of Peace) while the other was named "Ilahi Manzil" (House of God) The Maharani has retained their former names which is a clear proof of the fact that she is free from any communal bias. ("Warwesh").

Commenting on the great sacrifice of the Mr. V. J. Patel, "Such" observes:—"On the one hand the Hindu community is setting such examples, while on the other Maulana Shaukat Ali is issuing appeal after appeal for funds under different heads, but nobody listens to him. If the Muslim ministers are afraid of the Khilafat movement then they can give proof of their generosity in some other way. The aim of a Muslim's life is to show the way of righteousness to others. But now it is difficult for him to give lesson to others, to say nothing of taking lesson from others. Can such a community complain to God of its unfortunate position in this world?"

News has reached Cawnpore that Mr. Shaukat Usmani, an accused in the Bolshevik conspiracy case, will shortly be released. ("Hamdard").

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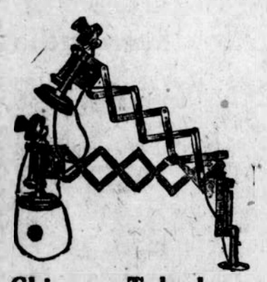

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